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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VAN TIEN DUNG ADDRESSES GRANT MEETING HONORING VPA ANNIVERSARY

BK250110 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1145 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK

[Speech by Sen Gen Van Tien Dung at Hanoi Grand Meeting to mark 35th VPA founding anniversary--live]

[Text] Dear members of the presidium, dear comrades and friends:

All the people's armed forces have been deployed and stand ready in their combat positions to defend the socialist fatherland. At this moment, filled with enthusiasm and confidence they are looking to the historic Ba Dinh conference hall. In the new situation today's ceremony to mark the VPA's 35th traditional day is of special significance. On behalf of the VPA cadres and combatants, we would like to present our respects to President Ton Duc Thang, party Secretary General Le Duan, National Assembly Chairman Truong Chinh, Premier Pham Van Dong and all the party and state leaders. Your presence at this ceremony is a great encouragement to all the troops. [applause] We sincerely convey to the compatriots throughout the country our heartfelt greetings of army-people singlemindedness and our boundless gratitude to the compatriots for their great merit and warm feelings in developing, fostering, caring for and mobilizing the armed forces over the past few decades. [applause]

We would like to convey our attentive regards to all the families of fallen heroes, wounded and sick soldiers and all those comrades who have joined the army and devoted their youth to the construction and combat duties of the armed forces. [applause] We want to convey our cordial greetings to the dependents of troops throughout the country and to the beloved parents and relatives of our comrades in arms who are sharing with all the troops today's great honor. [applause]

We respectfully thank the military delegations of the Soviet Union, Cuba, Laos and Kampuchea for attending the VPA's traditional day and bringing us the valuable encouragement of noble international solidarity. [applause] We warmly welcome the soccer teams of fraternal countries which have wholeheartedly participated in friendly matches and contributed to further tightening the relations among armies of the great family of socialist countries. [applause]

Dear presidium members, comrades and friends: The SRV state has conferred a Golden Star Order on its people's armed forces. This is the second time that our determined-to-win army has been awarded the highest order of our state. This great honor is bestowed on all the generations of cadres and combatants who have taken their turn to fight, from the former red self-defense corpsmen to the youths who are now bearing arms for national defense. [applause]

This honor has strongly encouraged all the armed forces to develop their fine nature and glorious traditions in resolutely serving the will of the more than 50 million people throughout the country to firmly defend the socialist Vietnam fatherland, fulfill international obligations and contribute to protecting peace in Southeast Asia and the world. [applause]

On behalf of all the cadres and combatants of the armed forces, we would like to express our gratitude to the party Central Committee, National Assembly and government for having evaluated highly the efforts of the armed forces and for having constantly mobilized and educated the troops and created favorable conditions for them to strongly develop themselves and outstandingly fulfill all duties. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: This glory first of all belongs to the VCP founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh. All the VPA cadres and combatants have profoundly realized that the army exists only so long as the party exists. Party leadership is a determinant factor for the continuous growth, the successful development and the victories of the armed forces. All the Vietnamese armed forces look to the day of 3 February to warmly greet the glorious 50th founding anniversary of the VCP, the organizer of all of our people's victories in the most glorious half century of the country's history. [applause]

The party has generated and intensified Phu Dong [legendary Vietnamese giant] national strength by its correct and creative revolutionary lines. Its initial program gave birth to the armed forces. Our people's armed forces have constantly and vigorously developed, starting with the political forces of the masses which the party painstakingly organized. Each of the people's revolutionary movements under party leadership had been a stage in which the masses rose up to arm themselves. Each of the increasingly broader revolutionary drives of the party has placed the people's outstanding children into various combat forces to fiercely struggle against the enemies. All of the party's military resolutions are pages of the book on Vietnamese military sciences in the new era which abound in revolutionary and scientific characteristics and lead our army to successful construction and victorious struggles. [applause]

The party's constant concern for and leadership of the army is a firm guarantee for the development of the people's armed forces. Constantly educated and trained by the party in the revolutionary and scientific theories and the military arts of Marxism-Leninism, and in patriotism and

proletarian internationalism, our army has firmly adopted the working class stand, has been absolutely loyal to the fatherland and socialism, has remained attached to the people and has united with international friends to defeat all enemies and fulfill all tasks.

Under party leadership, our army is being developed into a powerful people's revolutionary army with an ever higher level of standardization and modernization which is ready to fight and resolutely defend the country while engaging in productive labor to contribute to economic development and national construction. Our army is a reliable tool of the proletarian dictatorship and our country's system of socialist collective mastery. [applause]

The entire history of the VPA's growth, struggles and victories is closely connected with the great fame and merits of beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the beloved father and supreme commander who had led the armed forces in various historic stages. Engaging now in the new struggle, the armed forces still feel Uncle Ho beside them in their operations. We must cherish and preserve the noble title of "Uncle Ho's troops" which the people have affectionately called us. [applause]

This glory belongs to the heroic Vietnamese nation and the great Vietnamese people. We are proud of our people with their traditions of indomitable struggle. They are firm, strong, intelligent and courageous and have several times defeated the aggressor troops. The history of a country constantly faced with foreign aggression has forged into heroes the Vietnamese people who earnestly cherish independence and freedom.

Our ancestors' strategic abilities to fight the enemies and defend the country have been improved by the party to cope with the era. The VPA is proud of having inherited and developed our forefathers' outstanding strategic legacy to fight and win. [applause] Our army is the Vietnamese people's child. The Vietnamese people are an inexhaustible source of our army's strength. The army-people singlemindedness constitutes our vigorous vitality. Over the past few decades, our people have done their utmost and endured all sacrifices to defeat the enemies and vigorously develop their army as it is now.

Through the two resistance struggles for national salvation and the two national defense wars, millions of children have joined the armed forces to fight. Warm patriotism and a sense of socialist collective mastery have constituted a sacred order that mobilizes several generations of youths to wield their weapons in a courageous and creative manner for a long time.

We want to send our kindest greetings to all youths and wish that all young Vietnamese people with their traditional heroism and combatant's heart who grow up under the new regime, will meritoriously carry on their forefathers' undertaking. [applause]

The victories of our people and their army belong to the new social system which, beginning with the former people's democratic system to the present socialist system, has created all the favorable conditions and factors for forming the aggregate strength of the VPA and the people's warfare, the men and weapons, the material and moral resources, the intellectual and physical abilities, the battle plan and the people's heart, the rear and frontline, and the organization and combat tactics, and so on. Relying on the new system, our people and troops have firmly withstood and overcome the dreadful ordeals of the wars.

Together with all the people, our troops are resolved to protect and develop the new system, considering it a decisive factor of victory in developing the armed forces and consolidating national defense. The victories of our people and their army are also the victories of the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples and armies who have sided with us for the past few decades to fight and win. [applause]

Our army resolves to safeguard this specially clear and loyal friendship and unwavering solidarity and militant alliance in the struggle against a common enemy for the independence and freedom of each individual country. [applause] In their long struggle, the Vietnamese armed forces have always received sympathy and valuable support and assistance from the Soviet Union--the bastion of peace and revolution in the world--from other fraternal socialist countries, various revolutionary forces and progressive mankind. [applause]

In the new stage, our people and army are again receiving great and effective assistance from the Soviet Union according to the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation. The VPA expresses its profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for this noble international friendship. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: In his important speech at this meeting, party Secretary General Le Duan has generally outlined the course of struggle and development of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces, pointing out major and very valuable lessons in developing the armed forces and leading the war and in the military arts. He has profoundly analyzed the new situation and tasks of our people and troops and has set forth the basic guidelines for developing the people's armed forces in national defense and construction.

Let all the cadres and combatants of all armed forces closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Secretary General Le Duan, and resolve to join all the people to successfully implement the fourth party congress resolution and subsequent resolutions of the party Central Committee. Let them bear in mind and strictly implement the new directives which Comrade Le Duan, on behalf of the party Central Committee, has set forth. [applause]

The new immediate and dangerous enemy of our revolution is the chauvinistic expansionism and big-nation hegemony of the reactionaries among the Beijing

leadership in collusion with imperialism who are seeking all means to weaken and annex our country. All troops must sharpen their vigilance and race against time to comprehensively develop themselves. For the sake of independence, freedom and socialism, let's be ready to resolutely deal appropriate counterblows to the arrogant Beijing expansionists, should ever they recklessly encroach on our territory. [applause]

We possess unprecedentedly great national defense strength. We know how to fight and win and how to strengthen ourselves in all circumstances. Remaining worthy of our forefathers, assuming responsibility to future generations and being trusted by all the party and people and assisted by friends the world over, the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces resolve to fulfill their tasks of firmly defending and successfully building socialism. [applause]

Let them firmly defend their beloved Vietnam fatherland forever! [applause]

Long live the socialist Vietnam fatherland! [applause]

Long live the heroic Vietnamese people! [applause]

Long live the glorious VCP! [applause]

Great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause! [applause]

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY 21 DECEMBER MEETING MARKS VPA ANNIVERSARY

BK231236 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Dec 79
BK

[Report on "Grand Meeting" held in Ho Chi Minh on 21 December to mark 35th founding anniversary of the VPA--portions recorded]

[Summary] More than 1,000 representatives of the people in Ho Chi Minh City attended a grant meeting to mark the 35th founding anniversary of our army.

"Attending the meeting and participating in its presidium were Comrades Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the city party committee; Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee; Prof Nguyen Van Chi, chairman of the city VFF committee; Maj Gen Dong Van Cong, acting commander of the military region; Sen Col Nguyen Van Tu, political officer of the city military command; several representatives of various sectors and circles and many army and labor heroes."

After an opening statement by Prof Nguyen Van Chi, Comrade Mai Chi Tho made a speech in which he recalled the course of struggle of our army and people over the past 35 years, warmly hailing the glorious exploits of our armed forces and expressing absolute confidence in the party's political and military lines.

"Analyzing the designs against our country nurtured by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with reactionary forces, Comrade Mai Chi Tho pointed out: Despite their heavy defeat, the aggressors have not given up their dark schemes against our people. For this reason, we must always remain alert and stand ready to smash any new scheme or act of military adventurism they may commit.

"The comrade chairman of the city people's committee clearly pointed out the city's immediate tasks as follows:

[Begin Mai Chi Tho recording] "Celebrating the 35th founding anniversary of the heroic Vietnam People's Army, we must hold fast to our watchword:

We are determined to successfully build socialism, firmly defend our socialist fatherland and fulfill our glorious national duty and our noble international duty [applause]. Let the people of all strata of the city actively participate in the socialist emulation movement to score achievements in celebration of the 50th founding anniversary of the party, the 90th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh and the 35th founding anniversary of independent and unified Vietnam--the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Let them fulfill to the best of their ability these immediate tasks: Step up production; care for the people's livelihood; satisfactorily carry out army-support duties; actively strengthen national defense and national security; and resolutely overcome all difficulties to strengthen our city in all respects so that it may serve as a reliable rear area for the great frontline, maintain combat readiness and fight well in any eventuality [applause].

"Let all cadres and combatants of the People's Army and armed people's public security forces closely work together with the people to develop their fine character, increase their fighting strength, resolutely maintain political security, public order and social safety, prevent counterrevolutionary actions and duly punish criminal elements, thereby making worthy contributions to firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

"Let all cadres and members of the Vietnam Communist Party exemplarily take the lead in fighting, productive labor, work and study and exemplarily implement the line and policies of the party and the laws of the state.

"In order to fulfill these present immediate tasks, it is important and decisive that we must insure the development of the working people's right to collective mastery in each installation and locality." [End recording]

Following Comrade Mai Chi Tho's speech, the participants at the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution addressed to the city military command, party committee and people's committee in which they expressed their resolve to step up production and to stand ready to fight.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TRUONG CHINH AWARDS 'GOLDEN STAR' ORDER TO VPA

LK240919 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1145 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK

[Speech by National Assembly Standing Committee Chairman Truong Chinh at "Grand Meeting" held in Hanoi on 21 December to mark the 35th founding anniversary of the VPA--live]

[Text] Based on Article 63 of the 1959 Constitution and on Decision No 780 of 18 December 1979 of the National Assembly Standing Committee I hereby award for the second time the "Golden Star" Order to the Vietnam People's Armed Forces, which, over the past 35 years, have scored many outstanding achievements in developing their forces and fighting continuously, have grown strong, have developed revolutionary heroism and have achieved glorious feats of arms in liberating the country and defending the fatherland and in their noble international obligation. [Signed] SRV President Ton Duc Thang. [applause]

Dear comrades, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly Standing Committee and the SRV Government, and by order of President Ton Duc Thang, I hereby award for the second time the "Golden Star" Order to the heroic Vietnam People's Armed Forces. It is hoped that cadres and combatants of all armed branches and services will develop the fine character of the Vietnam People's Armed forces, which have scored glorious victories over the imperialist aggressors, the Chinese expansionists and their henchmen. It is hoped that you will score ever greater achievements, outstandingly fulfill glorious tasks--defending and building the socialist Vietnamese fatherland--heroically struggle for a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam, and contribute to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world, so as to be worthy of the love and confidence of the compatriots nationwide and friends all over the world. [applause]

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV ARTILLERY OFFICER POINTS OUT GROWTH OF ARTILLERY CORPS

BK221046 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 19 Dec 79 BK

[From the review of NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for 19 December]

[Text] Among other items, today's NHAN DAN carries an article by Maj Gen Dang Hiea, political commissar of the artillery corps, pointing out the growth of the Vietnamese artillery corps which is gradually being standardized and modernized to be alert and well seasoned.

Dealing with the determination of the corps in the new stage, the article says: Our army faces the paramount historic mission of cooperating with all the people to successfully build socialism, firmly defend the socialist Vietnam fatherland and fulfill international obligations. More than ever before, the artillery corps, well aware of the new situation and mission and of its function and position, has sharpened its combat will and revolutionary vigilance, developed its achievements already scored, resolutely and quickly overcome its shortcomings and deficiencies, and strived to increase the combat strength and readiness of all artillery forces.

The artillery corps strives to develop its great strength as an armed branch of firepower and actively coordinates with other armed branches and services and other forces in the people's warfare for national defense to resolutely defeat the enemy should it recklessly wage another war of aggression.

The struggle guideline calls for taking a new step forward in developing the artillery corps into a revolutionary, regular, modern, alert and well seasoned force. As an immediate task, the artillery corps must struggle to increase the combat ability and strength of the three categories of artillery troops and build a powerful reserve artillery force so that together with all the army and people it can make national defense firm and strong.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV ARMY PAPER STRESSES DISCIPLINE IN RELATIONS WITH PEOPLE

BK231204 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 79 pp 1, 4 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 November editorial: "Strictly Observe the Discipline in Relations with the People"]

[Text] Strict self-imposed discipline is a fine tradition which has greatly contributed to creating the fighting power of our armed forces. Our cadres and combatants are all sons who are loyal to the country, faithful to the people, and ready to sacrifice themselves to fight for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for socialism and for the people's happiness. Therefore, strictly observing discipline in relations with the people is an important objective of the efforts to strictly maintain discipline and to develop our armed forces' revolutionary character and tradition in order to achieve army-people unity and to create a combined strength for the people's war of national defense.

Venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh taught: "We must strive to do anything which is beneficial to the people. We must strive to avoid doing anything which is detrimental to the people."

Educated and trained by the party and Uncle Ho, our armed forces have strictly observed discipline in relations with the people by properly complying with the ten oaths of honor and the ten codes of discipline. That is why the people have liked, loved, cared for, and helped them in construction, combat and noncombat activities. Countless units and countless cadres and combatants, while on combat, training and noncombat missions, have satisfactorily met requirements for respecting the elderly and loving the children and for not taking a needle or a thread from the people, thus properly observing the slogan "When leaving, the people miss; when staying, the people love." As a result, the people have always regarded troops as their own sons and brothers, and have given them their wholehearted love, care and assistance. The army-people solidarity has been increasingly strengthened and the strength of army-people unity has been constantly improved.

However, a number of units, despite their satisfactory achievements in combat, training and unit-building, have allowed many violations of

discipline in relations with the people to exist. This is because their indoctrination work was not good enough and their management was not properly carried out. These violations have usually stemmed from a vain-glorious and haughty attitude and from a lack of respect for local administrations and mass organizations. More seriously, at times, there have been violations of the people's collective mastery. The reasons for these shortcomings are that responsible cadres have not satisfactorily carried out their managerial and leadership activities, that they have not been truly concerned with educating cadres and combatants on how to fully comply with stipulations for discipline in relations between troops and the people, and that they have not attached importance to the inspection of discipline in relations with the people, especially during their units' encampment in densely-populated areas, in big cities and in the border areas where people of various fraternal nationalities coexist.

[BK231303] It is necessary for our cadres and combatants to be thoroughly aware that all cases of violation of discipline in relations with the people, even if they are minor, are against the revolutionary character and tradition of our armed forces as well as against the quality and behavior of a soldier of the People's Army.

To enable all cadres and combatants to strictly observe discipline in relations with the people, beside satisfactorily educating them on how to organize discipline, we must also adopt effective measures to supervise the enforcement and maintenance of discipline. In all places and at all times, cadres in charge of various units must fully pay attention to those brothers and sisters assigned to work outside their barracks; to the teams and stations with small numbers of troops as well as detachments and units stationed in the cities and towns or places near communications lines and densely populated areas or places inhabited by the people of various ethnic minority groups; and to the combatants and cadres who are awaiting new assignments or resting or receiving convalescence at certain places.

Cadres in charge of small units or detachments stationed in isolated, difficult and complicated areas must not only pay constant attention to the moral and material life of the soldiers, but must also regulate various systems in order to grasp the local situation so that measures can be adopted to promptly and effectively overcome all shortcomings.

At the 63d Antiaircraft Group, soldiers are closely watched on a 24-hour basis and carry out their daily work strictly according to schedule. No matter where they go or what they do, including off-duty activities of groups of two persons or more, someone with specific duties is always responsible for their behavior.

It has been a procedure for many units to hold "meetings of soldiers and people" or "joint army-people conferences" in their bivouacking areas to listen carefully to the views and judgements of the local people, administration and mass organizations. As a result, they have been able to

promptly discover the strong points or shortcomings in their relationships and contacts with the masses and strictly observe discipline in relations with the people aimed at satisfactorily maintaining army-people unity.

Firmly insuring discipline in relations with the people is a basic step toward achieving army-people unity. It is also one of the objectives of the current major campaign to develop the fine character and improve the fighting strength of the armed forces. In developing the nature and tradition of army-people singlemindedness, our cadres and combatants must, under all circumstances, strictly observe discipline in relations with the people in order to be worthy as a revolutionary army fighting for the people as well as to create a combined strength to defeat all enemies.

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV ARMY PAPER URGES TROOPS TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

BK150247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 14 Dec 79 BK

[From the view of NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for 14 December]

[Text] In order to join with the people nationwide in producing much more grain and food so as to improve the living standard and contribute to defeating the Chinese aggressors, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [on 14 December] carried an editorial entitled "All of the Armed Forces Step Up the Production of Grain and Food." The editorial reads in part as follows:

Production, especially the production of grain and food, is an important task of positive significance in improving the living standard of various units and lessening the people and state's burden in supplying grain and food to the armed forces. Whatever its scale, production needs careful planning, organization and management as well as effective technical measures.

After citing a number of difficulties encountered in production and urging various units to be economical in production from cultivation to harvest and to rationally exploit their fruitful gains, the editorial emphatically says: In light of the resolution of the Sixth VCP Central Committee Plenum, all of our people are initiating a vigorous emulation movement for agricultural, forestry and fishery development in order, above all, to insure sufficient grain and food and at the same time provide more raw materials for industry and quickly increase sources of export-oriented goods.

Our troops are a young and physically fit force with educational and technical knowledge and with closely organized discipline. They are both a powerful combat force and an enormous production force. Every unit must create for itself a tendency to devotedly engage in production, wherever it goes.

All of our troops must constantly enhance their combat effectiveness and comrade readiness. At the same time, they must actively participate in economic construction--particularly in the production of grain and food, help the people step up production and themselves supply part of their needed food, thus contributing to increasing the country's economic strength.

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV DEFENSE MINISTRY HOSTS ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW221746 Hanoi VNA in English 1715 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 22--The Ministry of National Defence this evening gave a reception for the 35th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army.

Present were Le Duan, Nguyen Huu Tho, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Pham Hung, Huynh Tan Phat, Vo Nguyen Giap, Van Tien Dung, Chu Huy Man, Vo Chi Cong, Hoang Quoc Viet and other officials of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the fatherland front, and representatives of mass organizations and the army.

The guests included the military delegations of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and Cuba, and members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi.

In his toast General Vo Nguyen Giap expressed the joy of the People's Armed Forces over the honour they had just received--the Sao Vang (Golden Star) Order conferred by the National Assembly. He said: "Let all the officers and men of the armed forces exert every effort in training. Let them not rest on past victories and advance courageously under the ever-victorious banners of the party and of invincible Marxism-Leninism, to carry out all tasks set by the party and the people, and record new exploits to welcome the new year."

General Vo Nguyen Giap thanked the parties, governments, armies and peoples of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Cuba and the other fraternal socialist countries for their support for Vietnam's just cause.

He thanked for the sympathy and support of all forces of peace and justice in the world, and the whole of progressive humanity.

General Vo Nguyen Giap invited everybody to drink to the success of the Vietnamese people and army, and to the success of the peoples and armies of Kampuchea, Laos, the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other fraternal socialist countries.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

WORKERS TRIED FOR THEFT--The Thanh Hoa provincial people's court of first instance recently publicly tried a case of theft of state property on the Nam Dinh-Vinh railway. From November 1977 to May 1979, (Do Nhu Hai), (Pham Ba Nghien), (Bui Quang Chi), (Nguyen Quang Chien), (Vu Khac Dinh), (Hoang Kim Chung), (Hoang Dang Dien), (Dinh Dinh Linh) and accomplices took advantage of their positions as train conductors and drivers of the railway service to steal large amounts of state merchandise in transit. They repeatedly committed serious thefts on various trains by breaking off seals, untying safety cables, smashing car doors and sounding emergency alarms to force trains to stop. They stole clothing materials, rice, foodstuffs and consumer goods in short supply worth more than 69,300 dong and set ablaze a train car belonging to the state. Participating in these criminal acts were (Nguyen Van Ca), a resident of Dong Tho village, Dong Thieu District, who helped the thieves carry and disperse the loot, and four dishonest merchants--(Le Thi Thuong), Tran Thi Hop), (Dinh Thi Hoan) and (Nguyen Thi Ngo)--who were charged with hoarding and using stolen socialist property. Confronted with undeniable pieces of evidence, the accused had to admit their guilt. [Text] [BK230924 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK]

PHAM VAN DONG SPEECH--Dear members of the presidium, dear comrades and friends: Today, we hold this solemn meeting in an atmosphere filled with valiancy to commemorate the 35th founding anniversary of our heroic VPA. [applause] On this occasion, we warmly welcome the military delegations of the fraternal socialist countries--the Soviet Union, Kampuchea, Laos and Cuba--which have come to visit our country and participate with us in the celebrations of today's glorious ceremony. [applause] We warmly welcome our VPA which has just been conferred noble awards by the National Assembly chairman for its recent glorious armed exploits. [applause] Dear comrades: Today, we who are here and all Vietnamese people throughout the country convey our most profound and kindest feelings to the stalwart combatants of our party and the outstanding children of our Vietnamese people, and wish them further advancement. [applause] On the basis of victories already won, let them advance toward even greater and more glorious victories in the tasks of safeguarding the victories and successfully building our beloved socialist country. [applause] [Text] [BK241037 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1145 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK]

SINGLEMINDEDNESS OF ARMY, PEOPLE--Under the headline: "The Troops and People Are of the Same Will," today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorially says: The singlemindedness of the troops and people constitutes the fine nature and glorious traditions and moral unity, on bloodsealed attachment to each other and on wholehearted cooperation between the troops and people in national construction and defense. Since its founding, when our army was still weak and poorly equipped, until today, when it is composed of many regular army corps, we have always succeeded in maintaining the singlemindedness of the troops and people--an important, fundamental and decisive factor in the survival, growth and victory of our army. We fight and sacrifice ourselves for the people. Our readiness to fulfill all tasks in the people's interests has become a noble quality of all cadres and combatants--the people's beloved children. The singlemindedness of the troops and people is a very fine tradition which must be developed to fulfill the aspiration of our troops and people. Every cadre and combatant must strive to most satisfactorily implement the goal of strengthening army-people solidarity in the drive to enhance the fine nature and combat strength of the army. This requires us to safeguard and consolidate this source of great strength to fulfill all tasks and defeat all aggressors in order to protect and build our beloved socialist motherland. [Text] [BK220908 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 20 Dec 79 BK]

AWARDS CONFERRED BY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY--Based on Article 53 of the 1959 Constitution, upon the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee has decided to award the title of hero of the People's Armed Forces to 100 units and 48 cadres and combatants on the attached list, who are members of the Vietnam People's Army and militia and self-defense forces and who have scored many achievements in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance and in combat and combat-support activities during the fight against the new aggressors in the southwestern and northern border areas of our country. Hanoi, 19 December 1979. [Signed] Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee. [Text] [BK211111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK] Based on Article 53 of the 1959 Constitution, upon the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee has decided to award the title of hero of the People's Armed Forces to 26 military units and 20 cadres and combatants on the attached list, who are members of the armed people's security and people's security forces and who have scored many outstanding achievements in combat and combat-support activities in actively contributing to building and defending the socialist fatherland. Hanoi, 19 December, 1979. [Signed] Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee. [Text] [BK211112 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK]

PRESIDENT AWARDS UNITS, INDIVIDUALS--Order of the SRV president. Based on Article 63 of the 1959 Constitution, and on decision No 781/NQQHK6 of 19 December 1979 of the National Assembly Standing Committee: The title of hero of the People's Armed Forces is hereby awarded to 100 military units and 48 cadres and combatants of the Vietnam People's Army and militia and

self-defense forces, who have scored many achievements in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance and in combat and combat-support activities during the fight against the new aggressors in the southwestern and northern border areas of our country. The list of the awarded military units, cadres and combatants is attached. Hanoi, 20 December 1979. [Signed] Ton Duc Thang, president of the SRV. [Text] [BK211113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK] Order of the SRV president. Based on Article 63 of the 1959 Constitution and on decision No 782/NQHKG of 19 December 1979 of the National Assembly Standing Committee: The title of hero of the People's Armed Forces is hereby awarded to 26 military units and 20 cadres and combatants of the people's armed security and people's security forces, who have scored many achievements in combat and combat-support activities in actively contributing to building and defending the socialist fatherland. The list of the awarded military units, cadres and combatants is attached. Hanoi, 20 December 1979. [Signed] Ton Duc Thang, president of the SRV. [Text] [BK211114 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK]

ARMY DAY SPORTS MEET--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 23--Athletic sports were held at the Western Lake here today by the command of the Hanoi military zone to mark the 35th founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army. Among the spectators were Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party Central Committee; Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and secretary of Hanoi's party committee; General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; Senior Lieutenant General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and director of the VPA's General Political Department; Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the presidium of the fatherland front Central Committee; and others. Tens of thousands of Hanoians were watching the contests which started with an arms race with the participation of 320 athletes from various army units. Other items included canoeing, surf-riding and rowing race. The most appreciated exercise was obviously the sportsmen's parachute-jump on the Western Lake. [Text] [OW231527 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW]

ORGANIZATIONS MARK ARMY DAY--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 23--On the occasion of the Vietnam Army Day, many delegations have been sent by the Communist Party committee, the people's committee, the fatherland front committee, and the command of the armed forces of Ho Chi Minh City to pay cordial visits to a number of army units and families of war invalids and fallen soldiers in the city. The party and state leaders in Ho Chi Minh City have also met with army heroes and heroines, and laid wreaths at the war dead monument. [Text] [OW231557 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW]

SRV ARMY ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS--Hanoi VNA December 21--A grand meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army was held in Ho Chi Minh City last night by the city committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the people's committee, the fatherland front committee and the municipal military command. Present on the presidium of the meeting were Vo Van Kiet,

alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the city party committee and political commissar of the city's armed forces; Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the city party committee and chairman of the people's committee; Professor Nguyen Van Chi, chairman of the fatherland front committee; Major-General Dong Van Cong, acting commander of the 7th military zone; and other officials. Speaking on this occasion, Mai Chi Tho recalled the glorious history and the growth of the Vietnam People's Army over the past 35 years. He appealed to various strata of the city population to bring into full play the heroic tradition of the armed forces and to try harder still to build the city in all aspects in order to make it worthy of being a reliable rear-area for the whole country. Similar meetings were also held at 18 precincts and districts throughout the city. [Text] [OW211858 Hanoi VNA in English 1749 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW]

PRESIDENT MEETS ARMY HEROES--Hanoi VNA December 21--President Ton Duc Thang today had a cordial meeting with a delegation of heroes and heroines of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces. Present on this occasion were General Van Tien Dung and Senior Lieutenant-General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee. President Ton Duc Thang advised the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces "to bring into full play their traditional determination to fight and to win, remain highly vigilant, ready to defeat any foreign aggressor who dares to invade our country." [Text] [OW212246 Hanoi VNA in English 1755 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW]

'HERO' TITLE AWARDED--Hanoi, VNA, December 26--A ceremonial award of decorations to the people's security forces was held here today. Twenty-six units and 20 officers and men of the people's security forces received the "hero" title. Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, on behalf of the government, pinned the "hero" medal on the flag of the people's armed security forces. Speaking then, he warmly commended the security forces for their exploits so far and recommended them to increase their strength, combat readiness and determination to defeat any forms of war risked by foreign aggressors and to firmly defend the frontiers and the fatherland. [Text] [OW261631 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW]

RUSSIAN ADVISORS WARNED--Following recent incidents the 12,000 Soviet advisors stationed in Vietnam have been ordered to avoid traveling alone on roads and in the suburbs of major cities. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 31 Dec 79 p 20]

CSO: 4200

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PEN SOVAN-LED PRK MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS HANOI

Meeting With Hanoi VCP

OW221707 Hanoi VNA in English 1656 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 22--The Kampuchean military delegation led by Vice-President Pen Sovan, visited the Hanoi party committee and the people's committee today.

Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee told the delegation that the people of Hanoi were following with deep sympathy the great achievements of the Kampuchean people and army in national construction and national defence, considering these achievements as their own.

On behalf of the delegation, Pen Sovan said "when Kampuchea was groaning in blood and tears, the Vietnamese people, the Hanoi population in particular, gave the Kampuchean people and army a great fraternal assistance so that they could free themselves from genocide by the Pol Pot Ieng Sary clique.

He wished the party committee and the population of Hanoi still greater victories in socialist construction coping with the dark schemes of aggression by the Chinese expansionists.

Delegation Departs

OW251633 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 25--The Kampuchean military delegation led by Vice-President Pen Sovan left here this morning.

It was seen off at the Gia Lam airport by General Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, vice-premier and defence minister; Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, member of the party C.C. and deputy commander-in-chief of the Viet Nam People's Army; Phan Trong Tue, member of the party C.C. and president of the Viet Nam-Kampuchea Friendship

Association; Phan My, minister at the premier's office; Major-General Vu Xuan Chiem, vice-minister of national defence; Major-General Bui Phung, member of the party C.C. and director of the General Logistics Department; Major-General Dang Vu Hiep, alternate member of the party C.C. and deputy-director of the General Political Department; Vice-Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son; Nguyen Dong, deputy-secretary of the Hanoi party committee and vice-president of the Hanoi people's committee; and other representatives.

Kampuchean Ambassador Chea Soth and a representative of the Lao Embassy in Hanoi were also present.

After the motorcade had stopped in front of the airport terminal the national anthems of Viet Nam and Kampuchea were played. Vice-President Pen Sovan and General Vo Nguyen Giap reviewed a guard of honour, and visitors were presented with flowers.

General Vo Nguyen Giap and other farewell bidders walked with the Kampuchean delegation to the plane.

CSO: 4220

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV PRESIDENT GREETS MALDIVIAN NATIONAL DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] On 11 November 1979, SRV President Ton Duc Thang sent the following greetings message to President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Republic of Maldives:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Maldives, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in my own name, may I convey my warm greetings to Your Excellency and the Maldivian Government and people.

I hope that the friendly relationships between the SRV and the Republic of Maldives will be continuously consolidated and developed.

I wish Your Excellency good health.

9332
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE FOR VCP INSTRUCTORS DESCRIBES CONTENT OF FIFTH PLENUM RESOLUTION

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [Instructor's Review] in Vietnamese No 5, Sep-Oct 79 pp 5-28, 40

[Article: "Clearly Realize the Situation, Strive To Successfully Fulfill Urgent Task"]

[Text] I. Following the historic 1975 spring victory, our country has been reunified and our people have become full masters of their destiny. The earnest and legitimate aspiration of our people is to live peacefully and happily in independence and freedom. In fact, we should have the conditions to concentrate all our efforts on performing peaceful labor, building our country, overcoming the aftermaths of war, restoring and developing economy and gradually improving our people's life.

However, the situation has developed contrarily to our wishes. In connivance with imperialism, the Peking reactionary authorities continuously opposed and undermined us while we were still healing the wounds of war and enduring consecutive natural calamities. In addition to using the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary henchmen to launch an aggressive war on the southwestern border of our country, the Peking reactionary clique cut off aid and instigated the Chinese [residents] to leave our country in order to disrupt and sabotage us economically and socially. After suffering heavy defeat in Kampuchea, they mobilized 600,000 troops to wage a war of aggression all along the northern frontier of our country in the hope of subduing our people. On the international stage, they openly connived with the imperialists and all kinds of reactionaries in slandering and criticizing us in an attempt to lessen our international prestige.

Over the past 4 years, our people have lived and fought under extremely difficult and complex circumstances. However, by bringing into play their patriotism and revolutionary heroism under party leadership, our people have struggled very firmly and have won great victories.

Our army and people have defeated two wars of aggression plotted and launched by the Peking reactionary authorities. This victory has a very great significance.

We have successfully checked the dangerous aggressive schemes of the Peking expansionists and firmly preserved the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our fatherland. Through combat and challenges, we have known the enemy more clearly, become more confident in our own strength, sharpened our vigilance and drawn the necessary experiences to cope with his long-term schemes.

Along with these victories, our people have fulfilled their international duties, contributed to saving the Kampuchean people from genocide and helped the Lao people smash the violent subversive plots of the Peking henchmen. All these victories have created a new, unprecedented position and power in the revolutionary history of the three Indochinese countries and consolidated more than ever the militant solidarity among the three peoples.

We have foiled the expansionist-hegemonist plan of the Peking reactionaries, dealt a heavy blow to their strategic scheme, developed the influence of socialism, safeguarded peace in Southeast Asia and made an important contribution to the offensive stance of the three world revolutionary streams. Our people's victory has further revealed the reactionary face of the Peking expansionists and the world people's front of solidarity with the Vietnamese people has further expanded. Our country's alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries has been further tightened and has created a new stable stand for our people's struggle to build and defend their socialist fatherland.

The Peking reactionary authorities thought they had seized a good opportunity to crush us. But our people throughout the country have won victory and are continuing to move forward. This victory proves that our people are very heroic and patriotic and love socialism and that our party is really a stanch Marxist-Leninist one.

Only by fully realizing the enemy schemes and the great difficulties faced by our country after 30 years of war can we fully understand the great significance of the victory won by our entire party, army and people and can we become more vigilant against all new schemes of the enemy, more determined to defeat him under all circumstances and firmer in the face of all new challenges.

Despite numerous economic, cultural and social difficulties, our people have registered important achievements.

By implementing the line indicated by the fourth party congress and various resolutions of its Central Committee, our people have obtained great results in healing the wounds of war, restoring almost all fallow lands, gradually carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping and simultaneously expanding the arable area by nearly a half-million hectares. We have been initiating the building of material-technical bases for socialism. Many industrial, artisan industry and handicraft production installations have been restored and developed. Numerous important projects are being built.

On this basis, we have provided employment for hundreds of thousands of laborers and tried to meet the minimum needs of the people's life.

We have basically completed the socialist transformation of private capitalist industry and trade, gradually broadened the agricultural cooperativization movement in southern Vietnam and simultaneously continued to consolidate the new production relationships in northern Vietnam.

Educational, cultural and public health activities have been developed continuously and satisfactorily. Basically, public order and security have been firmly maintained. Social vices left behind by the former regime in the newly liberated areas have been and are being eliminated effectively.

Many good typical models have emerged and are exercising their effect throughout the country and in every field of activity.

Only by realizing the difficult and complex circumstances under which the abovementioned achievements were made can we fully understand the value and significance of these achievements. Indeed, there have been few countries that have to simultaneously carry out the following three tasks: Building large, strong armed forces to defend the fatherland, meeting the minimum requirements of the people's life and building material-technical bases for socialism. All these three tasks have been carried out under very difficult conditions: A small, weak and very seriously ruined economy, a constant threat of war and continuous natural calamities. Since the abovementioned achievements have been registered under such conditions, they are the result of a very hard struggle conducted by the entire country. Whether because of a failure to clearly see the actual situation or due to subjective wishful thinking, disregard for these successes will lead to erroneous views and deviation from the struggle direction.

On the diplomatic front, our people have also won important successes.

The militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation among the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have become more stable than ever. The alliance between our country and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has been strengthened and firmly consolidated through the signing of friendship and cooperation agreements and through the official admission of our country into CEMA. These new opportunities are very great and stable and will enable our country to vigorously move forward in building socialism and defending the fatherland.

Despite the Peking expansionists' connivance with imperialism in launching numerous slanderous and carping campaigns, our country's prestige has been continuously heightened and expanded. Owing to our internationalist policy and our effective diplomatic activities, we have foiled many cunning tricks of the enemy. The relationships between our country and many others in the world--especially those advocating national independence--have been continuously developed from the political and economic points of view.

All the abovementioned victories are the result of a struggle full of hardships and sacrifices conducted by our people under party leadership and are the meritorious achievements scored by our entire nation after shedding so much blood and sweat. It is very important to accurately assess victories before deciding on a direction for further effort. Since we are not inebriated by the prospect of success, we are not in the least puffed up with arrogant pride in the victories we have won. However, we will make a big mistake if, faced with difficulties and shortages in daily life, we become perplexed and pessimistic, lose sight of victories and dare not preserve them. Due either to an incorrect thinking method or to loosened revolutionary sentiments, such mistake will likely lead to doubt, lack of confidence in party line and leadership, sluggish vigilance, low struggle spirit and lack of courage to defend the truth and to struggle against the distorting and slanderous allegations of the enemy.

The great victories won in the past few years are a truth which must be strongly affirmed and can be a matter of pride for our country's revolution in the new stage. But we must realize that they have been won under very tense conditions. We have been and are being faced with great difficulties.

For many years, our economy has failed to ensure expanded reproduction. In the agricultural production field, productivity and yield have slowly increased. In the industrial field, there has been a shortage of raw materials and supplies necessary to production as well as a shortage of many kinds of consumer goods essential to the people's life; moreover, there has not been enough work for workers to do and the export norms have been low.

This situation has directly affected the life of the people, especially the wage earners; negative manifestations in society which have not yet been effectively overcome have influenced the people's confidence. Taking advantage of this state of affairs, the enemy has frantically carried out economic sabotage activities to disrupt the market and prices and has launched a propaganda campaign to distort facts, to agitate the masses and to spread pessimistic ideas in an attempt to reduce the masses' confidence in the party and state. The enemy has incited a number of people who are not yet enlightened and are still deeply influenced by neocolonialism to flee to foreign countries to create additional economic, political and diplomatic difficulties to us..

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Objective causes:

First, we are building socialism on the basis of a small-scale production economy which has endured 30 years of protracted war. The aftermaths of war and neocolonialism have seriously disrupted our national economy and made it difficult to provide enough grain and essential consumer goods for over 50 million people and to furnish the necessary material supplies to

the production sector. This is the most basic root cause for the great difficulties encountered in economy and life.

Second, the hostile policy of the Peking reactionary authorities in collusion with imperialism has caused new difficulties to us. While still busy overcoming the aftermaths of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression, we have been compelled to fight against the Peking expansionist hegemonists and are still obliged to constantly stand ready to fight and also to continuously cope with their threat of war, encirclement and sabotage. Since this situation will drag on, we will be obliged to build economy under a constant threat of aggression, which will greatly affect economic construction in our country.

Third, natural calamities such as drought, typhoons, floods and harmful insects and diseases which have continuously occurred over the past few years have caused unprecedentedly great damage to agricultural production and affected the entire economy and the people's life.

We must see all the objective causes in order to avoid entertaining the illusion that we can very quickly overcome all difficulties and improve our life. Moreover, we must exert greater efforts to accomplish the tasks set forth by the fourth party congress and the several party Central Committee plenums which are, first of all, to endeavor to step up production and stabilize and ensure the people's life and, at the same time, to strengthen national defense and security forces to be always ready to defeat the Chinese reactionary aggressors, to firmly defend the fatherland and to gradually build material-technical bases for socialism in our country.

Beside objective causes, there are subjective ones including our weaknesses and shortcomings in socioeconomic management.

First, though the general line and the economic construction line set forth by the fourth party congress are very correct, which has been demonstrated ever more clearly by realities, the various levels and sectors from the central to local echelon have failed to thoroughly understand them and to grasp the economic characteristics of our country which is still in the initial stage of the transition to socialism and is still threatened by war. This explains the numerous shortcomings in implementing these lines.

Economic planning is still bureaucratically centralized and lacking a realistic and scientific basis. There has been a failure to closely coordinate planning with the use of the market and the central and local economies; to pay due attention to strengthening and developing the state-operated and collective economies and to correctly utilizing the individual economic and national bourgeois elements (in southern Vietnam); and to properly coordinate the interests of the entire people and the collective with individual interests. Conservatism has been slowly overcome in formulating specific economic and financial policies aimed at encouraging production development and ensuring harmony among these three kinds of interests.

There has not yet been a correct concept of values and use values to encourage the creation of many use values aimed at satisfying the people's needs.

Though the guideline indicated by the fourth party congress is to "give priority to rational development of heavy industry on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry," the various sectors have not yet made appropriate investments and concentrated on serving agriculture and light industry.

Though the congress pointed to the need to enhance the collective ownership system and to develop the laboring people's right to collective ownership, this right has been violated in implementing many policies, especially in socioeconomic management, which has greatly limited the revolutionary zeal, creativeness and legitimate rights of the masses. Meanwhile, faced with the negative aspects of production and life, the masses have not yet been really motivated to bring their ownership right into play and to struggle to solve these shortcomings.

Second, the state management and economic management apparatuses are still weak and inadequate. Guidance and management are still scattered, bureaucratic and ineffective.

Third, the ideological and organizational tasks are still dull and inefficient and do not yet meet revolutionary requirements in the new stage. While the majority of cadres and party members are continuing to develop their revolutionary qualities and exemplary vanguard character in all fields of activity, many others have been unable to shoulder their tasks because they are seriously unqualified; worse still, a number of them have become deviant but we have not yet resolutely solved this situation to heighten the combat spirit and leading abilities of party organizations.

We must see all the abovementioned subjective shortcomings and try to overcome them. This is becoming a very urgent requirement involving the implementation of realistic, strong and firm measures to correct shortcomings, to rapidly develop production, to stabilize life, to achieve combat readiness to defend the fatherland and to successfully build socialism.

In short, over the past 4 years of hard struggle, the revolution in our country has won really great victories but the difficulties surmounted by us have also been very harsh. Only by fully seeing the circumstances under which and the reasons why we have won such victories and also by fully realizing why we still have to withstand the present severe difficulties can we maintain enough confidence, courage and energy to move forward.

The present situation requires all the more that our entire party and people further heighten their patriotism and live for socialism, highly develop their revolutionary heroism and strive to bring about a great change in the production situation and life in order to win still greater victories and continuously advance the revolutionary undertaking.

II. The fifth party Central Committee plenum held in December 1978 set forth the following three common tasks:

The first is to stabilize and ensure the people's life.

The second is to strengthen national defense and security to defend the fatherland.

The third is to build material-technical bases to meet immediate requirements and, at the same time, to prepare conditions for development in the coming years.

These are basic, long-term tasks. The present situation in our country is characterized by both peace and the danger of another war of aggression to be launched by the Chinese expansionist hegemonists and is also marked by numerous difficulties confronting our people in the economic field and their livelihood. On the basis of these basic tasks, the party Central Committee indicated the following three urgent tasks which should, through concentrated efforts, be satisfactorily carried out in the next 2 or 3 years:

First, it is necessary to step up production and to stabilize and ensure the people's life.

Second, it is necessary to strengthen national defense and security and to stand ready to fight aggression and defend the fatherland.

Third, it is necessary to resolutely struggle to overcome negative aspects in economic and social activities, especially the bad habit of stealing, taking bribes and oppressing the masses.

The satisfactory execution of these three urgent tasks is mainly aimed at promptly resolving the current hot problems which are being raised and, at the same time, contributing to the successful implementation of the basic tasks.

To successfully carry out all the abovementioned urgent and basic tasks, it is first necessary to thoroughly understand the general line and the economic line correctly defined at the fourth party congress as well as other party policies set forth at various Central Committee plenums, and also to try by all means to overcome errors in concepts and practical activities. In view of the present situation, it is all the more necessary to grasp the following points:

1. The party line on economic development must be adhered to in the first step from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

In determining an economic development guideline for our country, the fourth party congress pointed out that "priority must be given to rationally developing heavy industry on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry...."

The second party Central Committee plenum had already stressed the primary role of the agricultural front. In view of the fact that our country has not yet been industrialized and that its economic cooperation with foreign countries including the fraternal socialist ones has not yet been strongly developed, the only way for us is to start from agriculture.

Under the present circumstances, our country possesses two basic, greatest and most precious factors: Labor--lands, forests and seas. The key question is, therefore, how to firmly control and properly use labor, lands, forests and seas.

Labor, natural resources, lands, forests and seas are precious assets for every country. They are all the more precious to our country. We must exploit agricultural lands, forests and seas most profitably and rapidly and concentrate our work force first on the agricultural front. Only by doing so can we meet industrial and export demands for grain, food and raw materials and, on this basis, create sources of accumulation. We must re-organize and reassign labor in each and every locality and region in our country and closely manage labor so that every able-bodied person has to work and that no amount of labor is wasted. The principle of distribution according to labor must be strictly implemented to inspire labor enthusiasm in each individual and unit. Concerning labor assignment and an increase in social labor productivity, the most decisive task to be satisfactorily carried out is to correctly determine an economic structure which must be reflected in economic planning.

Agriculture must be developed not according to the "self-sufficiency" method but along the lines of large-scale socialist production. It is, therefore, necessary to move toward concentrated, specialized cultivation and to closely coordinate agriculture with industry to form an agroindustrial economic structure throughout the country and in each locality. Right at the beginning, industry must be closely associated with agriculture and focus on meeting agricultural requirements (tools, machines, fertilizers, construction materials and so forth) so as to pave the way for agricultural progress. In the process of combining industry and agriculture into a unified economic structure, a strategic task is to build districts into agroindustrial economic units, to coordinate agricultural production with industrial production and to associate production with circulation and distribution.

In its advance from small-scale production, our national economy is composed of two major elements: A nationwide uniform economic-technical sector and a local economy. These two elements are closely associated and must rely on each other for development.

As a basic organization of large-scale production, the economic-technical sector plays a very important role in scientific-technical progress and in increasing labor productivity, shifting manual labor to mechanized labor and ensuring socialist accumulation. To actively and positively build the economic and technical sectors is a short- and long-term strategic policy.

However, due to our present technical and managerial standards, the economic-technical sector must be built gradually and solidly and we must exert greater efforts to build the local economy because it is the best place to combine the two factors--labor, on the one hand, and lands, forests and seas, on the other--and also because it is the area most suitable for organizing production, distribution and life. The local economy is the key to open the door for social production to overcome the initial obstacles and to create a new, positive symmetry between production and consumption and between consumption and accumulation.

The local economy is precisely the place where industry and agriculture are initially associated to form an agroindustrial structure at the provincial and district levels.

The local economy is an important stage where production is agglomerated and concentrated to promote the emergence of a large-scale socialist production.

The local economy is an important source of export commodities which are mainly agricultural products and consumer goods, especially in the present phase.

The local economy is the place to closely coordinate production with distribution and organization of the people's life.

The local economy is the place which illustrates most directly and clearly the laboring people's right to collective ownership in economy and also the basic agreement between the interests of the entire country and collective and those of individual laborers.

The local economy is also the place to coordinate economy with national defense and constitutes the on-the-spot rear service base for national defense.

It is, therefore, necessary to thoroughly understand that local economic development is both a short- and long-term strategic problem of the economic development policy.

To really create conditions for building the local economy, the party Central Committee stressed that two-way relationships must exist between the central and local level. Each locality must exert the greatest efforts to achieve a balance between production and consumption while contributing to the entire country's economy. Every locality must draw up an appropriate economic-technical plan to develop its own strong position. In addition to fulfilling its obligations to the state, each locality has the right to develop trade with others, to apply for bank loans, to export and import goods and to decide on certain price and market problems within its own scope. It is, therefore, necessary to decentralize management to really turn each locality into a level having a comprehensive plan and definite economic

rights and responsibilities (concerning planning, finance, budget, material supplies, market...).

2. It is necessary to grasp the characteristic activities of the economic law during the transition, to correctly use economic components and to co-ordinate planning with the market:

a. Use of economic components:

In the first stage of the transition, the economy is still composed of many elements; this is an objective fact. This diversity of economic components will remain during a fixed period of time especially in our country which is advancing from small-scale scattered production. Therefore, the sound use of the five economic components in southern Vietnam and their close coordination with the three economic components in northern Vietnam is an essential and rational requirement if all production possibilities are to be fully used to promote socialist construction and improve the people's life.

This subject-matter has been clearly defined as follows by the fourth party congress: "It is necessary to closely coordinate the state-operated component with the collective and individual ones through strenuously developing the state-operated component, strengthening the collective component, properly guiding the individual component and using the state-operated component as the core and leading force." (Political Report, page 60) In southern Vietnam, "The southern economy will continue to have many components during a fixed period of time and in a fixed number of production domains. On the basis of developing the socialist economic component to make it the nucleus of the national economy, it is necessary to fully use all exploitation possibilities to develop production, to better meet the people's needs, to satisfactorily promote socialism and to limit and eliminate the negative manifestations of the capitalist element and the spontaneous development of small-scale individualist production." (Political Report, page 109) In its recent resolution, the party Central Committee added:

"It is necessary to correctly implement the party policy on five economic components in southern Vietnam in order to fully use all labor, technical and managerial possibilities to develop production. In the diverse industrial sectors, especially the light industry and consumer goods production sectors, the state-operated economic component must play the leading role but a number of national bourgeois elements will be allowed to carry out activities under state management."

The objective of the use of various economic components during a fixed period of time is to best develop production; therefore, an appropriate economic form must be used according to each category of goods, to each sector and trade, to the degree of development of the production forces and to the maturity of production relationships. For example, the

state-operated component alone is suitable for metallurgy, electricity, heavy engineering, chemistry, mining, railway transport, aviation and so forth...but many economic components may be used, especially for production purposes, in other sectors such as agriculture, light industry, artisan industry and handicrafts.

Anything that the state-operated and collective components do not yet need to do or cannot yet do satisfactorily must be left to the individual economic components.

If the individual economy including a number of national bourgeois is to be allowed to carry out business and production in certain sectors and trades during a fixed time limit, this is an objective requirement of the national welfare and people's livelihood and a procedural problem arising from the economic characteristics of the transitional phase. Nevertheless, this is a case of private economy placed under proletarian dictatorship and subjected to state control and management. Though a number of national bourgeois are allowed to carry on business in certain sectors, they no longer are bourgeois in the original sense of the word because they have, to some extent, fallen into the state management orbit through various systems and regulations on prices, raw material and fuel supply, product purchase by the state, taxation, labor management and so forth. Likewise, the individual economy of small producers cannot completely dissociate from the social economy as a whole because, willy-nilly, it continues to be dictated by the state management system through the medium of many economic and administrative management tools, especially the economic levers. What is important is how to achieve these goals: Increased volume of products and proper implementation of the economic plan. Thus, the state will be able to obtain an everincreasing volume of products for rational distribution to the production and consumption sectors and the laborers' income will be augmented and their life improved.

With regard to production relationships, the party still stresses the need to continuously step up socialist transformation in southern Vietnam and consolidate and perfect the production relationships in northern Vietnam. The use of many economic elements must be conducted on the basis of developing the socialist economic component as the nucleus of the national economy, developing the state-operated component and ensuring its leading role in the national economy, and strengthening the collective economic component.

b. Associating planning with the use of market relationships:

Since the advance from small-scale to large-scale socialist production is a deliberate, organized process, plans must be the principal tool to manage the national economy. The objectives and mission of plans are to ensure satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of the people by creating many use values on the basis of a continuously developing production.

This is a principled problem and a socialist law. In view of the present circumstances in our country, there still exist different components, scales and technical standards. It is, therefore, necessary to have an appropriate planning system including three levels--central, local and basic. These three levels must neither dissociate nor oppose one another but must complement one another to bring about perfect, scientific plans.

On the other hand, the relationships among commodities, currency and market must be used extensively. The first step in planning is to draw up plans for objects in kind in conjunction with plans for values. Since goods are still produced and distributed according to labor, market relationships must be broadly used to supplement plans and ensure their most effective implementation. It is necessary to skillfully associate plans as the principal tool with the market as another, both of which must be considered as the integral parts of the management mechanism so as to maintain economic uniformity and stability as also to preserve the versatile and multifarious nature of social production and life. Performing many tasks at one time according to bureaucratic centralism, turning economic planning and management into purely administrative tasks, desiring to plan all production and business activities in society and failing to boldly use to a fixed extent the society's ability to readjust itself through market activities--all that will result in deviating from the present real and objective situation of our country's economy, limiting the creative labor capacity of the masses and hence making it more difficult to meet the essential needs of the people.

Of course, our use of market relationships is a completely conscious act based on the concept of the law of value and its effective application by means of a sound mechanism of interaction. We must now allow the market to control production in a spontaneous fashion as under the capitalist regime but must master the market. For some time, beside the organized and planned market which is considered principal, the unplanned (free) market will remain from an objective point of view and to a fixed extent in order to supplement the planned market and to be subjected to the latter's control concerning nature and scale.

Since each type of market has its own role and effect, it must not be managed with a simplistic or rude attitude; each category of goods and each sector and trade must be taken into consideration to appropriately use the corresponding market. While actively expanding the socialist market, it is necessary to wisely use the "free market" out of consideration for the household supplemental economy and for a number of individual handicraftsmen and rural subsidiary trades. Moreover, to fully use all the present production possibilities, the state-operated economy may participate in the free market to a fixed extent (for instance, state-operated enterprises may produce and consume unplanned goods made of their own discarded materials).

The collective economy may also participate in the free market (for example, agricultural cooperatives may sell their surplus products after fulfilling their obligations to sell agricultural products to the state and paying all taxes and debts or may freely circulate those agricultural products which are not managed by the state).

Though the use of markets is an objective necessity, we must know how to manage the free market for the sake of the national welfare and people's livelihood; this management must be carried out in different ways including educational and economic methods and not merely by taking administrative measures such as arrest and prohibition. Of course, appropriate punitive measures must be taken against speculators and dishonest traders.

However, we must not worship the market and let it spontaneously control production and life. It is necessary to transform and build the market and try to master it in order to develop its positive effects and limit and eliminate the negative aspects of the free market.

3. Economic construction must be closely coordinated with strengthening of national defense.

To simultaneously build and defend socialism is the universal law of the socialist revolution in the present world situation. This is all the more necessary to our country which is faced with the aggressive scheme of the Peking reactionaries in collusion with imperialism. It must be affirmed that our country is in danger of aggression as long as the Peking reactionaries who advocate great nation expansionism and hegemony continue to rule over China.

Therefore, along with overall national construction, efforts must be exerted to build a strong all-people's national defense, the people's armed forces and a national defense industry to enable the country to readily defeat all aggressive attacks. Coordinating economy with national defense is not only an immediate task but also a long-term one of our entire party, people and army.

Right now, the Peking reactionary ruling clique is frantically preparing for a war of aggression against our country so that our readiness to fight and defend our fatherland has become a more pressing need.

But preparing to fight must not be an excuse for neglecting production and socialist construction. On the contrary, while making very urgent preparations to readily cope with all situations, we must do our best to carry out economic and socialist construction in order to become strong from all points of view--political, military, economic and cultural--to foil the enemy scheme aimed at weakening us and annexing our country. A stable economy is necessary for a strong national defense. "A rich people with a strong country" and "eating well, fighting victoriously" has been the age-old aspiration and experience of our people.

Economy and national defense are closely related in the task of building and defending the fatherland. Nevertheless, they are two different spheres of activity with special requirements and contradictory aspects because both involve a vast amount of manpower and wealth. This contradiction becomes more acute in the present situation of our country. We must simultaneously ensure continuous development of production, meet the needs of the people's life and achieve a strong national defense. To solve this contradiction, we must skilfully coordinate economy with national defense and vice versa to turn each economic progress into an increase in the national defense potential and, reciprocally, to make each task of strengthening national defense result not only in protecting economy but also in helping promote the development of economy and the building of material-technical bases for socialism.

But we are building the economy at a time when there are both peace and the possibility of war--that is, when we lack really stable conditions for economic development. This situation creates great difficulties which must be assessed very carefully in determining the requirements and contents of the economy-national defense association and in working out a formula for this association. Economy and national defense are two spheres of activity each with its special laws. Socialist economic construction must strictly observe socialist economic laws, create motive powers to promote production development and require a stronger and improved economic management without, however, disregarding economic laws and relaxing management under the pretext of national defense demands.

Our present economic conditions require all the more that we know how to fully employ the army to build the economy with practical effects, how to tightly manage and effectively use all national defense materials and to use manpower and wealth most economically to reduce difficulties for the economic system. While the entire people simultaneously produce and stand ready to fight, the entire army must also be ready to fight and, at the same time, must participate in production according to its own possibilities and to the uniform plan of the state.

Having to live and fight under such especially difficult circumstances, we must not entertain the illusion that our life can be rapidly improved and the party and state must immediately seek by all means to stabilize and ensure the people's life.

The problem of associating economic construction with national defense must thus be thoroughly understood in all fields--production, distribution and consumption. Every sector, locality and installation must grasp the "production intensification coupled with high combat readiness" slogan by organizing readiness to fight on the spot and in each area and ensuring that "each citizen is a combatant and each montagnard and delta village is a fortress" and simultaneously must make adequate preparations for on-the-spot rear service requirements, especially concerning grain, food and consumer goods necessary to both the army and people in each area. Each locality

and installation must coordinate peace time production with preparations for war time production so as to be able to rapidly shift from peace time to war time economy. The entire country must arrange a strategic position from both the economic and national defense points of view in all regions of the country and achieve a harmony of human talents and material wealth for both the economic and national defense sectors and both the rear area and front line. All this requires that our entire party, people and army display a greater will power, unanimity, cleverness and creativeness than ever as befit collective owners in the full sense of the word.

4. Foreign economic relationships must be strengthened.

Today, there are objectively favorable conditions for underdeveloped countries such as ours to directly move from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production without going through the capitalist development phase. These conditions are as follows:

Socialism has grown into a world system, an international community having at its disposal a great modern industry and an advanced science and technology.

The production forces including the scientific and technical ones have developed vigorously beyond national boundaries, formed countless economic, scientific and technical relationships among many countries in the world and shaped up a uniform international market.

The broadening of economic cooperation among the countries of the world socialist community is an objective law having a decisive effect on the survival and prosperity of each socialist country. This is all the more urgent for our country which is advancing from small-scale production to socialism.

At present, the imperialists and the Peking reactionary authorities are seeking by all means to sabotage our foreign economic relationships to weaken us. Therefore, our party considers the development of foreign economic relationships with many countries, especially the Soviet Union and the CEMA socialist countries, as an integral part of the economic policy and strategy as well as an extremely important support point for rapidly shifting our national economy to large-scale modern production.

The economic relationships between our country and the fraternal socialist ones are a new type of relationships based on cooperation, mutual assistance and close association and subjected to the effects of the system and law of socialist economy on a world scale.

We must share part of the labor and natural resources of our country in the economic assignment and cooperation in the socialist countries' community and, at the same time, contact the world market and exchange goods with it under conditions favorable to our country.

Toward this end, we need to formulate a comprehensive strategy of foreign economic relationships; clearly determine the various markets, the main export goods and forms of cooperation and contract work; and build a mechanism able to correctly implement the party policy on foreign economic relationships. To satisfactorily implement the recent resolution of the party Central Committee, it is especially necessary that "the government complements specific policies aimed at encouraging the production of and dealings in export goods" and authorizes consolidated enterprises and corporations of various production sectors as well as local (provincial and municipal) export corporations to directly deal and sign contracts with foreign companies according to the state plan and under the guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

In view of the present circumstances in our country, intensified work for export purposes is a problem of great importance. It is highly important to motivate each laborer working in production sectors such as agriculture, forestry, maritime products, handicrafts and so forth to reserve an appropriate number of man-days each year to produce export goods. Attention must be paid to increasing capital investments to build regions specialized in cultivating crops for export and to augmenting the supply of equipment to enterprises specialized in producing export goods; the assiduity and manual skills of our country's laborers must especially be fully used to step up contract work done for the fraternal countries and others; it is also necessary to broaden the production cooperation with the fraternal countries in the field of sea fishing, the growing of coffee, rubber, tea, vegetables, fruit trees and so forth.

The broadening of foreign economic relations must, however, aim at providing more opportunities for our national economy to rapidly develop into an independent and sovereign one. In stepping up importation and exportation and broadening international economic cooperation, it is necessary to thoroughly understand that the basic objectives of the economic strategy are to promote socialist industrialization, to intensify the assignment of the domestic work force, to increase labor productivity and economic effects and to improve product quality during the productive labor process in our country.

By carrying out the abovementioned strategy for foreign economic relationships, we will be able not only to gradually raise our national economy to the advanced level of the fraternal countries' economy within a relatively short historic time but also to fulfill the international duties of our country by joining a positive and comprehensive cooperation based on a common plan for work assignment and cooperation with the socialist economic community, thus contributing to continuously strengthening this community in the race between the two world economic systems.

5. The collective ownership system of the laboring people must be correctly implemented and vigorously developed.

To advance socialism, there must be a large engineering industry and it is simultaneously necessary to build a collective ownership system capable of rapidly tackling production socialization and to create conditions for stepping up socialist industrialization. The building and development of the economic collective ownership system is aimed at reorganizing production, reassigning labor, creating progressive production relationships and modern production forces and, right at the outset, closely associating production relationships with production forces into a unified entity, thereby vigorously and steadily taking our country to socialism.

Building and developing the collective ownership system is the objective of and a motive power for socialist construction in our country.

To be effective, the collective ownership system must be materialized by means of laws, policies and implementation mechanisms and guaranteed by the state and mass organizations under the leadership of the party.

In the economic field alone, the collective ownership system must ensure that the masses really exercise ownership in production on the basis of firmly controlling all production means including lands, machines and equipment belonging to the collectives or enterprises so that neither a piece of land is left fallow nor a single machine idle. The collective ownership system must ensure that the masses become real owners in organizing and managing the collective economy of cooperatives, participating in the management of state-operated enterprises and distributing their labor products.

To materialize the collective ownership system, the party Central Committee resolution has further clarified certain points of the policy as follows:

a. In view of the present conditions in our country, the collective ownership system must be built at all the three levels--national, local and basic. To do so is to ensure centralism and uniformity while developing all the creativeness of different sectors, levels and basic economic units.

However, to achieve proper ownership at all the three levels, it is necessary to implement a two-way obligation system between the central and local level, among different sectors, localities and installations, between the state and cooperatives and between the state and the peasantry...and to strictly apply managerial decentralization to various localities and installations which must be vested with more power to decide on the production of subsidiary commodities from discarded materials and local raw materials and which must be allowed, to some extent, to decide on prices, to consume certain local products, to have commercial dealing with other localities and to exercise the right to export and import goods to equip themselves and progress after fulfilling their obligations to contribute wealth to the central level. In short, conditions must be provided for the localities and grassroots to grow into planning levels which really possess sufficient power and material means to harmonize production and consumption

on the basis of two-way relationships with the central level and equality in both obligations and rights and interests.

b. The relationships between the interests of the entire society and collective and the laborers' interests must be properly resolved.

The collective ownership system makes it possible to bring the vast strength of the collective into play and to simultaneously fully utilize all the individual creativeness--thus closely associating individuals with the collective and creating agreement between rights and obligations and between the interests of the entire society and collective and those of individual laborers. The unanimity of these three kinds of interests brings about an immense strength enabling us to overcome immediate difficulties and, at the same time, creates possibilities of registering great achievements in both production and social life.

During the transition to socialism, especially in the first step when the distribution-according-to-labor principle which encourages laborers by means of material interests is highly significant and has the effect of promoting economic development, we must pay the greatest attention to correctly solving the relationships among the three types of interests and must consider the unanimity of these interests to be a fundamental principle permeating all activities involved in managing production and society. The leadership art is to find out such agreement among the three types of interests in formulating positions and policies.

Our fourth party congress pointed out: "Building correct relationships between the collective and individuals is a very important subject in building the socialist collective ownership system." (Political Report, page 56)

c. As defined by the fourth party congress, the organizational mechanism of the socialist collective ownership system consists of party leadership, people's ownership and state management. Within this mechanism, each element plays its special role and exercises its special function; the party provides leadership but does not take over the affairs of the state and the state carries out management to implement the party policy and to materialize the people's right to ownership. It is necessary to build an organizational mechanism for this ownership system and make sure that each element of this ownership mechanism correctly and fully exercises its function; only by doing so can we guarantee the people's right to ownership and carry out all economic and political tasks.

The leading role of the party must be further strengthened in all sectors and at all levels, especially in making all cadres, party members and people thoroughly understand all views and policies of the party and in materializing these policies and inspecting their implementation.

The state must study and promptly complement and modify policies, regulations and systems guaranteeing the laboring people's right to collective

ownership and must consolidate and strengthen the organization and system of tasks aimed at enabling the people to fully exercise their right to ownership through the state. On the other hand, a firm struggle must be conducted against the bad practice of stealing, taking bribes and oppressing the people and also against bureaucracy and authoritarianism in order to build a state which is really one of the people, by the people and for the people.

On the basis of resolving the abovementioned basic problems and taking their own economic, political and social tasks into consideration, each sector and locality must launch a seething, continuous and steady mass movement to carry out the three revolutions, to develop production, to build life, to develop positive factors and to check and finally basically eliminate negative manifestations in society.

III. Based on the abovementioned basic views, the party Central Committee set forth seven major tasks.

1. Step up the production of agricultural, forestry, fishing, consumer and export goods.

The party Central Committee stressed that the most important task at present is to highly motivate and organize the entire army and people to step up agricultural, forestry and fishing production mainly in order to firmly secure a sufficient amount of grain and food and, at the same time, to supply a large quantity of raw materials to the food and consumer goods industries to rapidly increase the sources of export goods.

In view of the present situation in our country, we must by our own means try to meet our grain and food needs without thinking of relying on and waiting for others. We possess labor, lands, forests, seas, experiences, scientific-technical knowledge, a number of material-technical bases, new production relations which are being built and developed and a system of collective ownership. This means that we have all the necessary conditions for satisfactorily solving the food problem of our people.

Therefore, throughout the country, every district must set forth a plan for the production and harmonious management of grain within the district scope and every province must regulate and harmonize the production and management of grain within the provincial scope and simultaneously and satisfactorily fulfill its obligation to contribute grain to the entire country.

It is necessary to zone off areas specialized in growing rice, subsidiary food crops, vegetables, beans, oleaginous and sugar plants and so forth and, on this basis, to achieve a balance of food production in each locality (province and district) and to exchange commodities with the state according to two-way contracts.

To step up grain and food production, it is necessary to actively carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping and to use all available areas and to simultaneously and urgently open new lands to expand the arable area. However, it is necessary to make adequate preparations and ensure good result by commissioning the new lands as soon as they are opened and immediately carrying out intensive cultivation.

Concerning policies, the party Central Committee has set forth a series of policies aimed at stimulating and stepping up agricultural production (such as by stabilizing the purchase of grain and agricultural products, encouraging the full use of fallow lands, modifying the prices of agricultural products and so forth).

While giving priority to developing the production of grain and food, we must also do our best to develop the cultivation of industrial and fruit crops--such as coffee, rubber, tea, tobacco, mulberry, kenaf, rush, coconut, banana, pineapple and so forth which can be exported in large quantities--and also to increase the yield of marine products such as shrimp and fish.

In view of the favorable conditions of a tropical agricultural country where industry is not yet developed, our principal export source for the time being and many years to come is and will be composed of agricultural products, foodstuffs and marine products. We must, therefore, be highly determined to export an increasing volume of these goods to obtain foreign currencies to import the technical equipment and material supplies necessary not only to agriculture itself but also to the economy as a whole.

Concerning production relationships, there must be a plan to recapitulate and properly disseminate the experiences of progressive cooperatives, to satisfactorily consolidate cooperatives in northern Vietnam and especially to urgently revamp cooperative management with a view to stepping up production, ensuring just and rational distribution and increasing the income of cooperative members--thus making the peasants who are cooperative members enthusiastic about production, concerned with the cooperative affairs and willing to satisfactorily fulfill their obligations to the state. A firm struggle also must be conducted against the bad habit of stealing and oppressing the masses at the grassroots level.

Concerning the socialist transformation of agriculture in southern Vietnam, the party Central Committee recently emphasized the need to hold fast to the activeness-carefulness motto, with stress on carefulness for the present.

Though having to actively cooperativize the southern agriculture, we must resolutely oppose subjective views, impatience, compulsion, commandism and impetuosity which will cause damage to production and the people's life. Preparations, especially those concerning a contingent of cadre . . . the task of educating and persuading peasants must be carried out very satisfactorily.

2. Resolve urgent needs of life.

Since the economic situation is replete with difficulties and since new ones may arise, the party Central Committee stressed the necessity of stabilizing and ensuring the life of the people, especially the wage earners and the people in cities, border areas and so forth.

To stabilize and ensure life, the state will, by taking various measures, try to secure grain, food and essential goods according to fixed standards and schedules; to supply an additional volume of goods which are sold at high prices; to grant special allowances to low-salaried people and to broadly apply the method of paying piece rate wages and wages according to production.

The state will also strengthen market management and firmly punish thieves, persons who accept bribes from the people and oppress them, saboteurs, speculators and those who raise prices.

In developing the right to collective ownership, cadres and people must closely cooperate with state agencies in organizing life and eagerly struggle against negative practices in daily life such as theft, bribery, oppression of the people and so forth.

3. Improve circulation and distribution policies.

An important conclusion of the party Central Committee resolution is that, generally speaking, the present circulation and distribution policies do not yet have the effect of promoting production and encouraging laborers to enthusiastically produce for the collective and state-operated sectors and that many policies have become too backward.

Therefore, the party Central Committee resolution pointed out the need to carry out research to basically improve circulation and distribution policies and to overcome the present discrepancies between these policies and the actual state of production and life.

Research and policy improvement must have the following four objectives:

First, production must be vigorously promoted according to the party policy and the guidelines of the state plan.

Second, the interests of the entire society must be coordinated with the interests of the collective and individuals in order to encourage laborers to enthusiastically carry out production.

Third, it is necessary to make sure that the state controls the sources of goods and masters the market.

Fourth, respect for the masses' right to collective ownership must be guaranteed.

The highest standard to assess the soundness of circulation and distribution policies is an increase in labor productivity, development of production and improvement of the people's life.

If production develops vigorously, if the volume of goods increases, if the people's life becomes stable, if the state can purchase a large amount of products and if laborers are enthusiastic--this proves that policies are sound; otherwise, further research must be conducted to lead to further improvement.

The research and improvement of policies must be carried out step by step. Right now, it is necessary to conduct research to promptly improve certain policies relating to the intensification of production by agriculture, local industry and consumer goods industry as well as policies concerning the [state] purchase and distribution of grain, food and so forth.

All policies on prices, wages, finance, banking and so forth must be basically and comprehensively studied as they are major policies encompassing many facets of social life.

In carrying out research and improving policies, it is necessary to struggle against the following two trends:

First, the conservative views, the failure to see shortcomings of policies and the reluctance to modify policies.

Second, the impatient attitude and the simplistic opinion that all policies are wrong must be corrected immediately.

To avoid errors, there must be a serious, cautious attitude in carrying out research and formulating new policies.

4. Actively make preparations and be constantly ready to fight and defend the fatherland.

Faced with the aggressive scheme of the Peking reactionary authorities, our entire party, people and army must strengthen unity, heighten vigilance, achieve combat readiness and be constantly able to take the initiative and smash the enemy's aggressive attacks. Such initiative and readiness must be constant and lasting and we must not at any moment become subjective and loosen vigilance. It is necessary to very satisfactorily build in all regions of the country, especially at the front line, a solid battle position of the people's war and also to build the three categories of troops, with special attention paid to the militia and self-defense forces and the local troops in districts and provinces.

Special care must be taken to maintain security and to coordinate the activities of specialized agencies with the drive to motivate the masses to promptly detect the plots and activities of reactionaries, spies and

instigators of violence and chaos and to hunt down bandits in order to firmly preserve political security and social peace and order.

The greatest attention must be paid to the struggle against the enemy psywar and all distorting allegations and false rumors launched with the aim of sowing perplexity among the masses.

It is necessary to strictly apply the military obligation system to all citizens reaching the age of military service. The system of labor obligations must be applied for a fixed period of time to persons unfit for the army.

5. Launch a mass revolutionary movement and resolutely eliminate negative manifestations in society.

To satisfactorily carry out these three urgent tasks and seven major tasks, it is necessary to launch a seething and continuous mass revolutionary movement. This movement must aim at stepping up production, wisely organizing life, developing positive elements and simultaneously trying to overcome negative manifestations in socioeconomic life. In view of the present situation, the central task of antinegativism is to oppose the three bad habits of stealing, taking bribes and oppressing the people.

The objective of launching the mass movement is to ensure a very satisfactory implementation of the three urgent tasks and the [seven] major tasks in strict accordance with the new guidelines and policies set forth by the party Central Committee.

By strongly developing the laboring people's right to collective ownership and by launching a mass movement to step up agricultural, forestry and fishing production and the production of consumer and export goods, to participate in solving the urgent needs of life and improving circulation and distribution methods and to struggle against negative manifestations in society--we will certainly be able to instill new enthusiasm into the masses, to bring about a vigorous change in the situation and to push forward our country's revolution to score new successes in building and defending the socialist fatherland.

6. Concerning the ideological task, read the party Secretariat directive which is published in the present review.

7. Revamp the organizational task and the guidance for implementation.

To successfully implement the abovementioned missions and major tasks, the party Central Committee resolution pointed out that "it is essential to revamp the organizational task and the task toward cadres and to bring about a real change in the method of guiding the implementation of tasks by various sectors and levels.

In the organizational field, it is necessary to resolutely revamp the guidance and management mechanism of the party and state from the central to the local and grassroots levels.

Concerning leadership, it is necessary to resolutely replace persons unable to fulfill their tasks, to renovate the contingent of cadres and to assign really qualified and capable persons to leading organs in various sectors and at different levels. Attention must be paid to wisely employing and appropriately treating economic, technical and professional cadres including those newly liberated brothers and sisters. Training and advanced training must be positively provided for managerial cadres, especially for those destined to various economic sectors. It is necessary to firmly execute directive 72 of the party Secretariat concerning the admission of outstanding persons into the party and the expulsion from the party of deviant elements who have seriously violated party discipline and state law.

Concerning the working method, it is necessary to rapidly decentralize management and assign it to various localities and to clearly define management and planning responsibilities among the central, provincial and district levels.

Each sector, level and unit must have a program of action aimed at resolving, at all costs and without hesitation, urgent problems within their own competence and responsibilities.

The inspection conducted by various sectors and levels must be strengthened and must lead to specific conclusions and entail measures designed to bring about clear-cut solutions.

Building districts and streamlining the district level is a key phase in building an agroindustrial economic structure, developing agricultural production, organizing the people's life and consolidating national defense and security. The various sectors and levels must urgently and strictly implement the resolutions of the party Central Committee and the government on district building. Attention must be immediately paid to the following tasks:

The party congress at the district level must be properly organized, political tasks and action programs correctly set forth and leading agencies streamlined. In areas which have carried out these tasks, it is necessary to inspect and assess the result, to correct shortcomings and to see that new party committee echelons and especially key cadres meet criteria.

It is necessary to strengthen the contingent of technical and managerial cadres destined to the district level and see that they are capable and qualified.

Planning at the district level must be perfected and plan execution must begin step by step and prove really effective.

Though the revolution in our country has won very great victories over the past 4 years, the present situation is still replete with difficulties.

Owing to their high revolutionary struggle spirit and by grasping the party policy and standpoint, resolutely correcting shortcomings, developing the strength of the collective ownership system, launching a really intensive, broad and steady mass movement and eagerly implementing the resolution of the Central Committee, the entire party, people and army will certainly overcome all difficulties and win new victories on both fronts--building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VFF CONFERENCE PLANS FOR THREE ANNIVERSARIES IN 1980

BK161006 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Dec 79 6K

[Text] The Presidium of the VFF Central Committee met in Hanoi on 13 December to discuss the celebration of the three major anniversaries in 1980; the 50th founding anniversary of the VCP, the 90th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh, and the 36th founding anniversary of the DRV, now the SRV.

Attending the conference were comrades Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the SRV; Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier; To Huu, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party [VDP] and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party [VSP] and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; and several other comrade leaders of the VCP, the state and the various mass organizations.

After hearing Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet report on the purposes and requirements of the conference, Comrade Truong Chinh stressed the important significance of the three major anniversaries in 1980 as expounded in a resolution of the VCP Central Committee Presidium. He suggested that all sectors and echelons and all VFF member organizations formulate practical plans to celebrate these anniversaries in a manner consistent with their strategic tasks and immediate undertakings.

Several participants expressed their views, thereby making contributions to the drafting of a fairly comprehensive program of celebrations.

The conference appointed an organization committee headed by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee.

The committee comprises the following members: Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the SRV; Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and defense minister; Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and foreign minister; Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier; Nguyen Van Linh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Vo Chi Cong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier; To Huu, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, chairman of the VCP Foreign Relations Department, vice chairman and secretary general of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee; Hoang Quoc Vietn, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Nguyen Thi Thap, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairperson of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the VDP and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the VSP and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Dang Quoc Bao, member of the VCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Ha Thi Que, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairperson of the Vietnam Women's Union; Vo Thuc Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the preparatory committee for the Congress of Delegates of Collectivized Peasants; Hoang Van Kieu, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the VCP Central Committee Nationalities Department; Y Ngong Niek Dam, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Dac Lac Provincial People's Committee; Hoang Tung, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the VCP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department; Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and information; Vu Tuan, member of the VCP Central Committee and minister at the premier's office; Dang Vu Hiep, alternate member of the VCP Central committee and deputy director of the VPA General Political Department; Ha Huy Giap, vice chairman of the VCP Central Committee Department for Research on Party History and director of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; and Nguyen Van Tien, secretary general of the VFF Central Committee.

The organizational committee appointed a standing committee comprising the following comrades: Xuan Thuy, Hoang Quoc Vietn, Huynh Tan Phat, Hoang Tung, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Nguyen Xien, Nguyen Van Hieu, Va Tuan, Dang Vu Hiep and Nguyen Van Tien.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY SECRETARIAT DIRECTIVE ON INTENSIFICATION OF IDEOLOGICAL TASK

Hanoi TAP CHI GLANG VIEN [Instructor's Review] in Vietnamese No 5, Sep-Oct 79 pp 1-4

[Directive No 79 of 5 October 1979 of the party Central Committee Secretariat on Ideological Task in Present Situation]

[Text] Over the past few years, by adhering to the party line and policy and associating them with revolutionary realities, the ideological task has been strenuously carried out and has contributed to heightening the standards of cadres and party members, enhancing the revolutionary spirit of the people and army and strengthening political and moral unanimity in the party and society. The combat power of party organizations and their ability to carry out activities have been constantly heightened and the revolutionary heroism of our people and army continuously developed in the new struggles to overcome great difficulties, to heal war wounds, to restore and develop economy, to develop culture, to strengthen national defense and security forces, to defeat two wars of aggression initiated by the Chinese reactionaries in the southwestern and northern regions of our country and to fulfill our international duties to the two fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos.

Under these circumstances marked by the great victory of the Vietnamese revolution and despite serious difficulties, the ideological situation in our party and society has been basically stable and wholesome and there has been a unanimous will among the entire party, people and army to successfully build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland. However, faced with numerous difficulties and shortages in production and life and due to objective conditions, enemy sabotage activities and our own shortcomings in socioeconomic management--apart from the majority of cadres, party members and people who have shown steadfastness and determination--a section of the party and society has displayed a psychology combining doubt, vacillation and pessimism with a lowered struggle spirit and, worse still, deviation.

The reason is that our ideological task is still replete with weaknesses and shortcomings. There has been a failure to thoroughly understand the

party line and concept in the new revolutionary stage and to grasp the real, complex situation and the alterations in the thinking pattern of cadres, party members and the people; the ideological task has not quickly focused on resolving wrong understandings and ideas about situation assessment, party line and policy and measures taken to overcome negative manifestations in economy and social life.... The ideological task has neither firmly smashed enemy allegations nor shown a great persuasive power with regard to problems raised by the masses. Educational themes have been unlively and unrealistic and, moreover, the forms and methods of propaganda and training have been monotonous and mediocre. The propaganda and training force also is not yet stable and strong but is still weak by political and professional standards. The pattern of political and ideological activities in the party and among the masses has not yet become a tight system. Many cadres and party members and even party committees at various echelons have not yet really considered the ideological task important; nor have they satisfactorily carried out propaganda and training in the party and society.

To bring about a great change in the present situation, along with measures on socioeconomic management, we must promptly revamp and strengthen the ideological task to turn it into a more effective weapon according to the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum "on the situation and urgent tasks."

The immediate objectives of the ideological task are:

1. To motivate the masses to emulate enthusiastically and continuously, to perform productive labor and to use to the best advantage all labor, land, equipment and raw material potentials at each installation and locality to produce a large volume of grain, food and consumer goods in order to stabilize and ensure the people's life and to step up export.

The assessments made and major policies set forth by the sixth party Central Committee plenum must be disseminated and thoroughly explained throughout the party and society. It is necessary to reaffirm the soundness of the socialist revolutionary line and the economic development line of the fourth party congress; to assert the great overall achievements made on the basis of these correct lines and to simultaneously point out the great difficulties confronting our country's economy in the past and next few years; and to criticize errors in understanding lines, policies and specific measures, guiding their implementation and organizing management. It is necessary to oppose skepticism to victories and pessimism in the face of temporary difficulties, to criticize conservative manifestations and the failure to correct shortcomings and, at the same time, to preclude mistakes likely to happen during the implementation of new policies so that everyone will clearly understand and strictly carry out the party policy in managing the economy and society.

Clear explanations must be given to enable everyone to fully understand the three urgent tasks [set forth by the fifth party Central Committee

plenum] and the policies and specific measures, aimed at ensuring implementation of these tasks and also to instill into everyone a determination to strive to carry them out. It is necessary to heighten pride and increase confidence in the immense strength of our people, in the socialist system and also in the clear-sighted leadership of our party; to develop the sense of collective ownership, responsibility, organization and discipline and to strengthen the determination to satisfactorily fulfill the obligation to perform productive labor and practice thrift in order to build socialism and defend the fatherland.

2. To strongly develop patriotism, revolutionary heroism and the determination to stand ready to fight to defend the socialist fatherland; to contribute to defending Laos and Kampuchea and to defeat the Chinese reactionaries if they again provoke a war of aggression against our country and the fraternal ones on the Indochinese peninsula.

It is necessary to clearly affirm that the Chinese reactionaries are the dangerous and direct enemy of our country and that they are the international counterrevolutionary assault element who has formed a comprehensive alliance with imperialism and is frantically preparing to attack our country. It is necessary to sternly criticize such attitudes as indifference, irresponsibility, loss of vigilance, subjective underestimation of the enemy and to actively carry out propaganda to win the solidarity of the genuine revolutionaries and the people and armymen of China with our people against the Peking reactionary ruling clique.

The northern provinces must be constantly ready and fully equipped from all points of view, from villages to districts and provinces and among all combat forces. The southern provinces must be ready to fulfill their rear duty, to ensure political security in the rear and to effectively provide manpower and material supplies for the front lines.

3. To launch a mass movement in production installations, in the transport, business and distribution sectors and throughout the society to resolutely oppose negative manifestations such as theft, bribery and people oppression. Only by overcoming these bad practices can we bring the people's ownership into play, enhance the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and their confidence in the party and state and motivate everyone to unanimously stand ready to fight to defend the fatherland, to overcome difficulties, to endure hardships and to consolidate the socialist forces from all points of view.

Such movement must be conducted everywhere but each sector and locality must have a number of areas of emphasis where the movement has been carried out very well in order to draw experiences to effectively guide and broaden the movement. Education must be coordinated with the mass movement, party discipline associated with state law, criminals severely punished and rotten cadres replaced if party and administration organizations are to become really wholesome and win the love and confidence of the masses.

4. To constantly link the ideological and organizational building of the party to the revolutionary line and to the basic and immediate tasks of the entire country and of each locality and sector with the aim of ensuring through understanding of policies and fulfillment of tasks and ceaselessly heightening the communist qualities of cadres and party members and their ability to carry out practical activities. Right now, it is necessary to focus on improving the understanding of the socialist revolutionary line, the internationalist line and the tasks set forth by the party Central Committee; to stabilize the people's life and make them ready to fight to defend the fatherland; to encourage and develop positive elements and eliminate negative manifestations to purify and strengthen party and administration organizations; to consolidate the relationships between the party and administration and the masses; to strengthen the unity, unanimity, revolutionary struggle spirit and determination of the entire party, people and army to overcome all difficulties and challenges and win great victory for the task of building socialism and defending the fatherland.

Party organizations from party committee echelons to party chapters must carefully discuss lines, policies and implementation measures and specifically resolve ideological and organizational problems to insure fulfillment of all tasks. Leading comrades of party organizations at various levels in all sectors must grasp the ideological situation of cadres, party members and the masses, provide direct guidance and personally carry out the ideological and organizational task.

Each party committee echelon and party organization must strengthen and properly guide the contingent of reporters and propaganda agents and wisely use various means such as the press, broadcast, television, information and propaganda to disseminate news, explain policies, popularize experiences, promptly criticize erroneous views and acts and smash the counterpropaganda and psywar allegations of the enemy.

The ideological task system at all levels must be streamlined soon; through the realities of task implementation, it is necessary to reselect cadres--especially key cadres--and to regularly provide advanced training for them in order to ensure effectiveness of the ideological task under all circumstances and contribute to the overall victory of the revolutionary mission.

9332
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

COMMITTEE FOR 1980 ANNIVERSARIES--Hanoi Dec 15--The presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee has recently met to discuss the celebration of the 3 great anniversaries in 1980: The 50th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (Feb. 3), the 90th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh (May 19), and the 35th founding anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, (Sept. 2). The conference was attended by representatives of political parties, public offices and mass organizations. It appointed a 25-member organisational committee headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee. [Text] [OW151443 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW]

TRIBUTE TO LATE PRESIDENT--Hanoi December 21--High-ranking officers of the Vietnam People's Army and National Defence Ministry this morning paid a floral tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh--founder of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces--at his mausoleum. They included General Vo Nguyen Giap, General Van Tien Dung, Senior Lieutenant-Generals Chu Huy Man, Hoang Van Thai and Tran Van Tra, Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang and Major-General Phung The Tai. The ribbon on their wreath bears the inscription: "Eternal gratitude to the great President Ho Chi Minh." [Text] [OW212243 Hanoi VNA in English 1752 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

THEFTS OF CONSUMER GOODS BY STATE EMPLOYEES DENOUNCED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by Tung Lam: "What Should Be Done to Stop This Evil?"]

[Excerpt] Many of our essential industrial consumer goods are still being distributed by quantitative norms and through the use of coupons, such as clothing materials and soap. Some commodities that do not belong to the category of basic needs, such as cigarettes, are being sold on a fixed quota basis at a price lower than the retail price in stores as a consideration for consumers who are workers in the public sector. A quite common phenomenon that exists in many localities is that the above-mentioned commodities--including coupons--have become goods that are bought and sold on the free market at prices several times higher. By what means, then, do these commodities leave warehouses and stores?

We Must Stop This Evil of Goods Theft

Through the few goods thefts reported above, we can see that:

--Some of the thieves are employees working in stores, warehouses, companies. Their trick is to take advantage of management loopholes, hiding under the cover of "careless work, violation of regulations and procedures, etc."

--The insider thieves usually set up connections among those who specialize in illegal trade to extract state merchandises and resell them on the free market at prices several times higher for an illegal profit.

--The management of merchandises in stores, warehouses and companies is still riddled with many loopholes. Is it because of carelessness, mismanagement, failure to observe regulations concerning sale formulas and the management of merchandises and coupons, or because of personal greed that many people have, intentionally or unintentionally, given a hand to the thieves?

--The management of the free market is still lax; we have yet to deal appropriately with illicit trade activities which upset the market and prices and cause losses to state properties and merchandises and the people's lives.

After these thefts of goods have been brought to trial by law, the trade authorities of Ha Bac have enforced a number of managerial measures aimed at plugging the leaking holes in warehouses, stores and company offices. Business units are developing concrete regulations to ensure the implementation of government-promulgated systems such as "The responsibility system, the discipline system, the public property protection system and the people's service system." Inspection is being strengthened within this trade branch.

9460

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CONSUMER GOODS SHORTAGE HURTS HO CHI MINH CITY INHABITANTS

Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Nov 79 p 6

[Article by Van Quoc: "Shortage of Consumer Goods Severely Hurts the Inhabitants of Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Mr Van Quoc, one of our Vietnamese readers, who has just spent 1 month in his country reports the following:

For the past 4 years a number of upheavals have happened in the south. For the past year stocks of merchandise¹ from the American manna have been running out. On the "thieves' markets"¹ they have been replaced by cutlery, furniture, trinkets, and Japanese cameras and hi-fis, being resold by the bourgeois impoverished by the new regime. However, such goods are being sold at a slower pace. The rich have left and wages are very low (from 20 to 200 dong). The Lien-Xo (the Soviets), citizens of Eastern countries and the Cubans are not "interesting" clients. They come only sporadically and their low financial means do not allow them to purchase many things. Nevertheless, their infrequent purchases focus essentially on Japanese cameras and radio grammophones. As to the bo-doi (Vietnamese soldiers), most frequently they can only window shop. The important customers are the few tourists, the local "capitalists," high officials, and a certain number of can-bo (political cadres).

The "thieves' markets" have become specialized. There is the cutlery market, the French products market (food and a variety of items), medicines, spare parts, etc. In Ho Chi Minh City the latter is the most prosperous, for the shortage in this area is felt most directly. A number of small public transport vehicles--the Lambretta triwheelers--may be found running with either solid or pneumatic tires. Others are run with tires of different sizes.

1. Cho troi, or "open air market," held on city sidewalks.

2. One dong = 2 francs at the official rate of exchange.

As to other vehicles, they are being progressively replaced with bicycles. Henceforth motor vehicles are for the administration and the high officials, for civilian and military officials alone have access to the precious fuel, thanks to rationing coupons. People with motorcycles are allocated three liters of gasoline per month. The balance, purchased on the black market, largely comes from gasoline stolen from the administration and, to a lesser extent, the reselling of the 3 liters allocated to officials. That is why the driver of a high official would make use of any trip taken by his superior to steal 1 or 2 liters of gasoline from the tank. The sale of the stolen gasoline (at 7 dong per liter) raises his 20 dong wage.

However, despite the scarcity of gasoline the number of running motorcycles remains large. Their owners mix gasoline with oil and two-stroke motorcycles are in great demand. A 50 cubic cm motorcycle fetches from 500 to 700 dong. The other models have become slightly depreciated.

Bicycles remain predominant. A bicycle represents real capital: A Peugeot bicycle may be worth over 2,000 dong. Domestic production remains limited. Bicycle racing has become one of the favorite entertainments of the new society.

Beggars Have Reappeared

For the sake of economy the government cuts off electric power. In Ho Chi Minh City each district takes its turn without electricity for several hours during the night. The feverish activities which characterized the commercial world before 1975 has disappeared. Only a few restaurants, Chinese mainly, remain open in Cholon and Ho Chi Minh City. Some of them were taken over by their staffs after the flight of their owners. Most of them have a very hard time surviving.

A Vietnamese woman whose husband is wasting away in a reeducation camp has turned her spacious living room into a dining room. One can find here one of the best pho (Vietnamese soup) in town. Elsewhere, Vietnamese expelled from Cambodia by the Khmer Rouge offer a few Khmer dishes.

However, the private sector is declining. The state has reopened several establishments abandoned by their owners. The staff are paid wages and adequate food is served at reasonable prices. In a number of state-owned restaurants the customers may listen to American and French music. Alcohol is plentiful and there are many drunks. Larue beer and the local Vinasky whisky are sold freely.

It would be erroneous to conclude that the Vietnamese people are well fed. The cancellation of massive imports of foodstuffs since 1975, the terrible floods of 1978, war, and the individualistic opposition of many

peasants have triggered a scarcity of consumer goods. In Ho Chi Minh City restaurants abandoned children try to eat the scraps of sated customers. Beggars have reappeared. Virtually all of them are people who have come from the "new economic zones" which are either unhealthy or difficult to farm. The urban citizens are tolerant, for everyone is aware of the reasons for this pitiful situation.

All local goods may be found on the markets but in small quantities and at prohibitive prices (7 dong a kilo of pure rice, 10 dong a kilo of longans, 7 to 8 dong a kilo of apples, etc.). So far the state controls no more than 40 percent of the marketplace in the south, and the recent resumption of the free exchange of goods among provinces has not substantially lowered prices.

Most of the population faces severe nutritional problems (shortage of vitamins). State stores allocate only 2 kilograms of rice per person at 0.5 dong per kilogram. Such rice, known as "bo-bo," is a mixture of big grain, manioc and rice paste. It is of pasty consistency. Milk is scarce: A can of Nestle costs 40 dong or may be traded for eight boxes of local "milk" (rice flour diluted in sweetened water).

Shortage of Medicines

The population is suffering from a shortage of medicines. Antibiotics and vitamins are in great demand. Pills are sold by the piece. A few Western-trained physicians are continuing their private practice. However, all too often they prescribe drugs which are either impossible to find or sold at prohibitive prices. In the area of public health, however, the government should be congratulated. Despite its lack of means it is trying to teach the population the basic elements of hygiene. Each village has its dispensary.

However, the Vietnamese are unanimous in their statement that corruption remains the most severe problem (the second gravest problem being border threats). The problem existed before the reunification. It remains but with the difference that one never knows whether it is the result of a deliberate policy pursued by the state or is caused by corrupt cadres. The population is fed up, for whereas the people may understand the fact that the rich are being made "to pay," they no longer tolerate when this practice is extended to all. Thus, in order to obtain a certificate on one's situation at the National Bank, Tuan had to slip 500 dong in the file he submitted to an employee. An exit visa costs 6 gold taels minimum (or over 12,000 dong) based on content (18 or 24 carats). The rate of exchange of the tael varies according to asylum possibilities offered by neighboring countries. In August and September an ordinary tael was worth from 2,090 to 2,150 dong (compared with 2,400-2,500 dong the preceding months). Following the Geneva agreements, in

July, the price dropped slightly yet once again, for departures became more strictly controlled. A boat ticket is very expensive (minimum 40 gold taels). The profit is divided among the organizers, the ship owners, and the "authorities."

Not all departures are strictly due to political reasons. Life is made impossible by economic conditions and the bureaucracy. "The only thing we ask," many people say, "is to be allowed to live," i.e., to have enough food and an end to bureaucratic headaches. Over the past several months transactions have become harsher, for too many gullible people have lost their money. Practical experience has taught the others. Some corrupt officials have been paid in forged gold-plated taels. Thus recent local mistrust is blocking a number of departures.

5157

CSO: 4200

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EXPANSION OF WINTER CROP ACREAGE URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Oct 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Outdo Plan Objectives for Winter Crop Acreage"]

[Text] Under tropical climate conditions, all rice-fields and farmland of our country, from north to south, can be planted with several crops a year. Compared to wasteland reclamation in developing new economic zones, increasing the number of crops per year is a less expensive measure that can yield products at a faster rate. Expanding winter crops and making winter the main production season is primarily a policy aimed at exploiting land and labor potentials and the favorable conditions of tropical weather and climate in order to increase products for the benefit of society.

Every year, winter has brought forth a considerable volume of subsidiary crop products, grain, vegetables and fruit. Winter is also the production season for duckweed, a source of nitrogen-rich green fertilizer for winter crops and for fifth-month and spring rice.

Our capabilities for expanding winter crops in all areas are very large. Yet, the results obtained from previous winter crops are still far below the potentials for intensive cultivation and acreage expansion. While northern provinces are capable of expanding winter crops over two-rice crop acreage up to more than 500,000 hectares, until now not even one half of this acreage has been exploited. That the results of winter crops stay below real potentials is primarily due to the fact that production units and responsible sectors have yet to fully realize the momentous significance of the new production season, and at the same time, in organizing for implementation they still lack appropriate technical and managerial measures to maintain the product standards prescribed by plans.

When production takes place under a pressing schedule and irregular weather conditions, management has to take the initiative and remain flexible. New management policies and measures have made it possible for local authorities and production installations to best exploit the latent capabilities of various economic components on the basis of strengthening the collective economy in order to increase winter crop acreage and yield.

The cooperative, which directly controls certain key technical elements and which contracts products with production units and member families on a normative econo-technical basis, is an appropriate form of management aimed at making the worker's responsibility consistent with the final product and creating the conditions for the development of every team's and every individual's sense of collective mastery with regard to production. Implementing the new policies and after collective organizations have tried to the best of their efforts, a certain number among them have loaned land to member families for multicropping purposes, thereby contributing to the exploitation of the collective's capabilities as well as those of every family for the expansion of winter crop acreage. Failure to positively carry out new policies and measures that encourage production or laxity in management and in assigning quotas to production units and member families, failure to manage the collective economy with the highest level of efforts and just granting unilateral land loans to members, are all incorrect tendencies that we must overcome in order to be able to expand winter production along the right direction.

Favorable weather at the beginning of the season and the initial impact of new policies have made it possible for winter crops to be planted at a rate twice as fast as last year's. Local authorities and organizations should put into practice concrete and realistic measures in order to take precautions against end-of-season rains and ensure that under any circumstances, plan objectives for winter crop acreage should be surpassed. They should endeavor to overcome efficiently certain concrete difficulties, for example to replace seeds of one kind with those of another if they are short, to use organic fertilizers if inorganic ones are insufficient and provide good care for the crops as planting and sowing move along.

Whether planting is concentrated or scattered and regardless of the area where it is done, be it operated by the state, the collective or families, there must be unified leadership in determining the sites for relatively neat planting, in providing guidance and assistance so that winter crop plans can be fulfilled while preparations are made for winter-spring production.

9460
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

ADVANCED MODEL WARDS--Addressing a conference held to discuss reports by 19 advanced models which had been debated and selected by various wards and sectors under the emulation movement of Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City party committee Secretary Vo Van Kiet pointed out the main characteristics of a comprehensively advanced model ward saying that the ward must be primarily one in which the people's livelihood is well cared for, production organized and developed well and jobs rationally arranged for all people, thus enabling all households to earn income from productive labor and improve their living conditions. In such a ward, due attention and care is paid to the health conditions and the cultural life and education of the people, to the education and training of future generations, and to the good development of armed and security forces in order to insure national security and a peaceful life for the people. [Text]
[BK261209 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 20 Dec 79 BK]

THUAN HAI RESETTLEMENT--To date Thuan Hai Province has resettled some 4,500 families comprising 23,300 people of various ethnic minority groups in 21 villages in the mountainous areas of An Son, Ninh Hai, Bac Binh and Ram Thuan districts. These people have opened up nearly 3,000 hectares of virgin land to grow rice and such subsidiary crops as manioc and sweet potato. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Dec 79 BK]

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

INTERVIEW WITH MINISTER OF WATER CONSERVANCY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 79 pp 2, 4

[Interview with Minister of Water Conservancy Nguyen Thanh Binh by Huu Tho: "Interview With Minister of Water Conservancy on Economic Effect and Action Program"]

[Text] The viewpoints expressed in the resolution of the sixth Party Central Committee Plenum are shedding light on each step taken by various sectors and localities in carrying out practical activities. We asked to see Minister of Water Conservancy Nguyen Thanh Binh, raised problems which our readers have long been concerned with and asked him to answer. The exchange of views took place in a very pleasant atmosphere and went far beyond the initially proposed questions.

Following is the report on the interview:

Economic Effects

[Question] Great efforts have been exerted by the water conservancy sector. Newspapers including NHAN DAN have since long frequently reported on the achievements of the water conservancy sector. However, our readers have a question: What are the effects of the water conservancy activities? Will you please give your opinion on this matter?

[Answer] As you said, the water conservancy sector has made great efforts. Water conservancy--a technical task of prime importance--has helped obtain results in the movement to increase the number of crops per year, to carry out intensive cultivation and to expand the cultivated area. However, based on the resolution of the sixth Party Central Committee Plenum, I can straightforwardly and briefly answer your question as follows: Over the past few years, the water conservancy mass movement has been enthusiastic, the capital invested rather great and the volume of work done substantial but the effects have been disproportionate and, so to speak, low.

[Question] Can you give more specific details for our readers information?

[Answer] I am ready to tell it to you in specific terms. The first shortcoming is scattered investments. While the mass movement for water conservancy was seething, every locality requested a large volume of construction and the state was ready to satisfy investment demands. Our own ministry also failed to firmly guide concentrated efforts to completely finish construction. As a result, a large volume of work has been achieved but many projects have not yet been completed and immediately commissioned to promote production. Instead of the volume of earth excavated and used in embankments, the result of water conservancy activities should be evaluated in terms of the areas which have been irrigated and drained and the areas saved from waterlogging, drought, acidity and salinity. That is what I have to say about the building of new projects. As for the use of the projects which have been built, it also has shortcomings. The building of any single project has cost millions of dong and involved hundreds of thousands of man-days. These projects are very precious material-technical bases of socialism. However, the key projects have not yet been used to full efficiency because of a lack of synchronization in their construction and because they have been improperly managed. Though the existing projects are capable of irrigating more than 1.4 million hectares and draining more than 580,000 hectares, they have been used this year to irrigate only nearly 1.2 million hectares. This means that there remain about 300,000 hectares which may have been used for production without requiring the building of new key projects. Therefore, we have been considering the consolidation of the existing projects and the development of their effect on promoting agricultural production as tasks of prime importance next year. This is one of the items in the action program aimed at implementing the resolution of the sixth Party Central Committee Plenum.

[Question] I remember that we had pointed out shortcomings in managing and exploiting the existing installations several years ago when we decided to launch the movement to perfect the farmland water conservancy system. To this end, we have concentrated efforts and spent several hundred million dong over the past 2 years. Why have these shortcomings been committed again?

[Answer] That is true. Both our ministry and the various localities must be held responsible for it. Our shortcoming consists in failing to pay due attention to leading the management and exploitation tasks. On the other hand, many localities have requested the building of new projects when faced with water shortage instead of paying due attention to fully utilizing the existing ones. Let me cite, as an example, the My Thang cooperative which is a good typical model. Though this cooperative possesses 480 hectares and a 10,000-cubic meter/hour pump station capable of draining water off 800 hectares, it has allowed nearly 100 hectares to be flooded during the current season, which makes it necessary to carry out transplanting once again. The cooperative has then asked for two additional pumps. I have heard that this request has been approved by a leading comrade in the Water Conservancy Service. In my opinion, this working method is unadvisable in whatever situation. In this cooperative, irrigation and drainage ditches connecting the fields with the pump station are undersized, the borders surrounding plots of lands and entire areas are not tightly shut and, of the 10 pumps at its disposal, 3 have been out of order; the remaining 7 pumps

are in operating order but must be shut off after running for a few hours so that garbage may be pulled out only because they lack garbage blocking nets(!) Why has the cooperative not tried to solve this problem with the aid of the provincial engineering sector since this is quite feasible?

[Question] If management and exploitation are considered primary tasks, how about the water conservancy activities which serve important rice areas such as the Mekong delta where there are few water conservancy works?

[Answer] To say that management and exploitation are primary tasks is to point out the great possibility of exploiting the existing works to promote production. Generally speaking, this possibility is still great and does not require substantial [capital] investments; instead, labor will be the principal investment since, in every area, there are times when laborers are idle and can be used. This possibility is not small in South Vietnam where water conservancy works are capable of irrigating 360,000 hectares (including 260,000 hectares to be served by strong works) and 142,000 hectares in the Mekong delta alone. These works have been exploited by only 30 percent as compared with their designed capacity. This does not, however, mean that we have not contemplated building new works that are deemed necessary to certain areas. Imbued with the spirit of the resolution of the sixth Party Central Committee Plenum, we hold that the building of new works, canals and ditches must be synchronized at their hubs, that it is very important to ensure construction quality and safety as well as labor safety and to concentrate on completely finishing each project in order to quickly commission it to promote production. We have drawn up an action program for each area for the last months of 1979 and for 1980.

In our opinion, production installations in every locality must consider it important to exploit nature and take advantage of water sources to develop production. In the Mekong delta where diverse difficulties still exist, it is now impossible to build many major projects but it is necessary to continue to dredge canals to create water sources for each area, to build harmonious networks of canals and ditches for the already built pump stations, to intensify the building of small- and medium-sized works in various localities, to zone areas to retain fresh water and check saline water and to simultaneously drain acid and alkaline waters and prevent waterlogging. We are gathering technical cadres to carry out this plan in 1980 in conjunction with the Agricultural and Water Conservancy Services.

Speed and Safety? The Mass Movement and the Scientific Task

[Question] So, will emphasis be from now on laid on safety in carrying out water conservancy?

[Answer] Though a revolutionary undertaking of the masses, water conservancy is also a scientific-technical task requiring close combination of the revolutionary offensive spirit with scientific-technical knowledge. This is not a new idea but, in the light of the various Party Central Committee resolutions and the practical realities of the movement, we have come to

realize this requirement more clearly and have achieved a high degree of unanimity on this matter. Let me speak of planning, for example. We have been focusing on this task over the past few years and that is quite right. Planning enables leaders to see strategic problems and to clearly realize potentials and the direction of action. But it must be said that many projects are only at the qualitative stage and still lack a really firm scientific basis. We do not yet have enough accurate topographic, geologic and hydrologic documents. Concerning topography, the first step should have been made by the mapping agency but we have been obliged to use old maps because we wanted to do our job quickly immediately after the liberation day. There are great discrepancies between the actual situation and the maps left behind by the former regime. Aerial maps do not provide sufficient numerical data on altitude. However, we have had to build dams and dig rivers. Making an error of 5 to 10 meters in calculating altitude for the building of a dam spells danger indeed. Nor have there been sufficient hydrologic data. This is the reason why a number of decisions have been made without sufficient scientific basis. We must work scientifically, which does not mean slowness, however. If we respect technology, we will achieve both speed and solidity. If we work hastily and then have to make repairs and incur great expenses without reaping a great result--not to speak of disaster--how can we call it speed? Our slowness in carrying out tasks has not been caused merely by careful calculations. Much slowness has been caused by troublesome procedures and the failure to create favorable conditions for the grassroots level. The processing of documents has been somewhat delayed by the various ministries and the planning and financial agencies. If these sectors do not jointly work for the common goal, it will be absolutely impossible to achieve speed especially in our present situation. In the water conservancy sector, each echelon has been slow in carrying out each stage of work so that when an order reaches the grassroots level, the dry season is already over and the production season has come. Slowness in making a decision has forced us to run to catch up with time. This is one of the reasons for slipshod work.

[Question] We heard that the Mai Xa pump station crumbled during construction. Whose fault was it?

[Answer] The principal culprit was the construction sector. Some say that the planning and financial departments were also at fault. We are still investigating this case. In the planning domain, our male and female cadres have drawn up numerous projects of various types and scopes. Our shortcoming consists in failing to closely guide the recapitulation of planning experiences and to take the practical situation into account to modify and supplement regulations and standards. In the management field, we have had some experience but it must be said that this is a very difficult task. Though a difficult task requires more efforts, this necessity has not yet received due attention in many areas. For construction purposes, scores of millions of dong have been invested and hundreds of thousands of man-days mobilized but attention has not been paid to proper maintenance and people have been allowed to do as they please. These problems require solution. I have

emphasized construction because carelessness has been prevalent over the past few years not only at the Mai Xa pump station (Hai Hung) but also at many other places. Concerning the building of earth dams to retain water in reservoirs, the regulations stipulate that if 5-ton pounders are used, pounding must be effected once at intervals of 20 to 30 cms to obtain a fixed weight capacity; however, people in many areas have been concerned mainly with productivity and have effected poundings only at intervals of 60 to 70 cms, which has affected quality. The construction quality of canals and ditches has been very poor in many areas. There were many causes for the break of the Suoi Trau project in Trung Bo which had to be dismantled and rebuilt but the principal reason was carelessness. Whether carelessness is due to dishonesty or a desire to do the job quickly, the ultimate result is the failure to ensure quality and this is also bad. Thus, speed leads to slowness and great expenses.

[Question] Recently, we have set up many large construction sites and mobilized scores of thousands of people. Many readers consider this a waste of labor. What is your opinion on this subject?

[Answer] We do not yet possess a developed, large engineering industry. According to local circumstances, 60 to 65 percent of labor is constituted by agricultural labor of a strictly seasonal nature since the idle manpower in rural areas can be concentrated only at specific times. Since water conservancy construction is carried out in the open air, it depends mainly on the rainy, flood and dry seasons. If organization is sound, it will be possible to open large work sites and to neatly do certain jobs within the allowed time limit. This is a way to exploit the labor potential to quickly carry out tasks and to rapidly develop the country when we are still poor. But it is necessary to make careful calculations. How many people will be mobilized by the party? Will there be sufficient tools? How will construction be organized? Arranging the flat surface, setting the work sequence, fixing labor norms, organizing lodging and boarding and providing guidance and command--all that requires adequate and appropriate reckonings to ensure that everyone does his best in a disciplined manner, according to technical regulations and with high productivity. Recently, because of the low organizational standard at many work sites, because preparations have not been made to acquire sufficient tools and because manpower has been massively mobilized, substantial waste has occurred and labor productivity has been low. In my opinion, we must firmly correct shortcomings but this does not mean that we no longer must organize large work sites.

Antinegativism?

[Question] According to the resolution of the sixth Party Central Committee Plenum, antinegativism is an urgent task. Can you tell us the specific manifestations of negativism in the water conservancy sector and also the measures to be taken against it?

[Answer] In agreement with the Party Central Committee resolution, we have considered it an important task of our sector to motivate the masses to

oppose negativism. We have clearly realized that it is necessary to firmly struggle to overcome the following three manifestations:

First, it is necessary to oppose uneconomical and nontechnical working method which cause great waste. Planning without making careful calculations will cause losses amounting to millions of dong. In construction, failure to adhere to the plan and work sequence will not only make it impossible to develop the effect of the project but will also cause great damage. We must not act as we please because this is a scientific question with its own laws. You know, sea dikes have recently been built in certain areas in the Mekong delta but not accompanied by drainage works. As a result, fields have suffered from waterlogging and acidity; water conservancy has thus caused damage instead of profit.

Second, it is necessary to resolutely oppose theft and dishonesty. Cement and fuel can be found at all work sites and localities. They are valuable materials and have to be imported from other countries but have been stolen in very large quantities. There is also the problem of fraud. In some areas, both the construction and command sections at the work sites connived in cheating. While building a canal with a 20-meter wide bottom and a 30-km length, they stole 50,000 to 60,000 cubic meters of earth by conniving in reducing the canal depth by only 9 to 10 cms. As a result, the work could not fulfill the task assigned by the planning sector.

Third, it is necessary to oppose the practice of accepting bribes from the collective and individuals. NHAN DAN has already criticized "The Hog Sucking Hose." We welcome criticism by newspapers, especially those belonging to the party. This state of affairs must be stopped. Though the amount [of briberies] is not as large as reported by newspapers, there have been cases of using the water conservancy label to throw parties. Nevertheless, the habit of asking for bribes or feasts has really existed and been rather prevalent. This is a bad practice which must be strongly opposed.

[Question] Since you have mentioned uneconomical and nontechnical working methods in your sector, we wonder why its many scientific-technical cadres have not voiced their opinions.

[Answer] It must be said that there have been cases where we were unable to see shortcomings right at the outset. It is regrettable that avoidable shortcomings have been committed. Though not versed technically, some comrades have used their rights to decide on technical matters, thus making it difficult for technical cadres to do their jobs. There is a very strange but true story: For instance, a pump station has been built somewhere not because of economic-technical requirements but because the place is the native village of some comrade! Though knowing that they would be at fault if they failed to positively defend the truth, the scientific-technical cadres went along with the leading cadre and dared not contradict him because they were concerned about their livelihood and that of their families and because they cared for their salaries and wanted to be promoted. For their own sake,

some scientific-technical cadres have carried out planning so carefully that additional expenses amounting to millions of dong were required. So what is difficult is to combine safety with economy!

The System Problem

[Question] You have answered our readers' questions on many subjects. What is your opinion on other tasks related to water conservancy?

[Answer] It is precisely an urgent and important problem.

Our duty is to exploit water sources to promote production. Though forests play the principal role in retaining water, they have been destroyed to a large extent and the task of protecting environments has not yet been carried out satisfactorily.

We supply and drain water but this task can bring about a good effect only if it is closely coordinated with other technical measures. Therefore, water conservancy must be linked very closely to forestry and agriculture. This association is not yet satisfactory at present.

I am also concerned about another problem. Water conservancy is essentially a large-scale productive undertaking and the various parts of it must be linked together with a system. In our present management decentralization and especially in building districts into a comprehensive level, our shortcoming consists in failing to trust localities and to boldly vest them with power; on the other hand, we must be on guard against the tendency to scatter power and thus disrupt the systematic principle. As the comrade secretary general [of the party] said, the various sectors and localities must be closely combined into a single entity. The farmland water conservancy system of a certain province includes hundreds of sluices all of which must be reckoned with in calculating the water inlet and drainage capacity. But the provincial level intends to manage only a number of large sluices and to entrust the management of almost all the remainder to districts. No matter whatever item is owned and whatever aspect managed by the provincial or district level, the ultimate result must be better and not worse. This problem requires study, pondering and correct decisions. To manage a farmland water conservancy system is to manage a project closely associated with a strictly seasonal production and involving the need to cope with serious natural calamities, to take production requirements into account to ensure the current volume and level of water during each stage for each plot of land and also to link together all parts of the system into a whole. The mechanical division of the farmland water conservancy system according to administrative boundaries will cause difficulties and bring about low effects.

Water conservancy is simultaneously a mass revolutionary movement and a scientific-technical task. Since water conservancy is also related to many other sectors, it must be directly led by party committees and the administration

at all levels. The specialized sector's guidance will be greatly limited if the local party committees and administration do not provide close leadership.

[Reporter] We thank you and ask your permission to publish your answers and views for the benefit of many NHAN DAN readers.

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AGRICULTURE

NEW FORESTRY-INDUSTRIAL UNITS ESTABLISHED

BK180513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Dec 79 BK

[Text] On 12 December the Council of Ministers issued a decision on the establishment of the following joint forestry-industrial enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Forestry:

- The (Cong Ha Nung) joint forestry-industrial enterprise in Gia Lai-Cong Tum;
- The Gia Nghia joint forestry-industrial enterprise in Dac Lac;
- The (Eh Phuc) joint forestry-industrial enterprise in Dac Lac;
- The Ha Tuyen joint forestry-industrial enterprise in Vinh Phu.

A joint forestry-industrial enterprise is a production and trade unit which acts as a juristic person and which has an independent economic accounting system and private bank assets.

Depending on their specific operational situation, all production units affiliated with these joint forestry-industrial enterprises may have an independent economic accounting system or may apply the accounting system adopted by their parent joint forestry-industrial enterprises provided that this does not affect the joint enterprises' efforts to apply economic accounting to all their production and trade activities and to have all of their main and secondary products accurately calculated.

These forestry-industrial enterprises are responsible for planting, improving and protecting woodland, and for exploiting, transporting and processing logs and forest products to meet domestic needs or for export according to state plan.

In addition to the above primary responsibilities, joint forestry-industrial enterprises are allowed to organize secondary production and trade activities such as planting grain crops and carrying out stock breedings if land conditions permit.

The establishment, reorganization or dissolution of units subordinate to these joint forestry-industrial enterprises will be decided by the minister of forestry. Each joint forestry-industrial enterprise is headed by a director who is assisted by a number of deputy directors.

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS PROGRESS IN SOWING SPRING 5TH-MONTH RICE

BK271233 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Dec 79 BK

[Text] According to General Statistics Department, during the 5-day period 15 to 20 December, the 12 northern provinces and cities of Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Thanh Hoa, Binh Tri Thien, Hanoi and Haiphong sowed an additional 13,000 hectares of spring rice seedlings.

Thus, since the start of the sowing season, these provinces and cities have sown 78,000 hectares of rice seedlings during the most favorable time, representing 71.6 percent of the planned area of which the "3140" rice varieties will constitute 30 percent and Nong Nghiep-8 will account for 48 percent. Other rice varieties will make up the remaining area.

Units with relatively high rice sowing records--achieving from 80 to 90 percent of the planned target--are Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi and Haiphong. Various localities are continuing to sow the remaining rice seedling area and to prepare seeds for producing additional rice seedlings for use in case of emergency, while watering ricefields to maintain the humidity necessary for the growth of rice seedlings.

A general examination of various stretches of rice seedlings shows that although the rice seedling stalks have developed poorly, they are fresh and not stunted. However, a number of areas in Thanh Hoa, Son La and Ha Tuyen provinces and Haiphong Municipality have continued to fail to store rice seeds satisfactorily, resulting in a low rate of germinations; and they have sown rice seeds at a time when the climate is dry or chilly, causing many rice seedlings to die. The above mentioned localities have replaced the dead rice seedlings with the new ones, are organizing anti-drought and anticold activities and are caring for rice seedlings in order to insure that the entire 5th-month spring rice area can be planted under all climatic circumstances in accordance with the sowing schedule.

In the past 5 days, the 12 provinces and cities have also plowed a further approximately 60,000 hectares, thus bringing the total area plowed since the start of the sowing season to nearly 700,000 hectares or 79 percent of the planned area. These provinces and cities are directing agricultural cooperatives to accelerate the pace of plowing and at the same time, continue to harrow and aerate the land so as to plant the 5th-month rice and sow duckweed.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH GRAIN TARGETS--On 19 December the government's premier sent a telegram commending the cadres and people in Ha Nam Ninh Province for upholding the revolutionary tradition, reducing consumption so as to overfulfill the grain obligation for the 10th-month crop and the whole year of 1979 and contributing to building socialism and defending the fatherland. The government's premier expects the cadres and people in Ha Nam Ninh Province to further develop their past achievements, to properly implement the policies regarding grain distribution in cooperatives as well as other party and state policies, to step up winter crop cultivation and make adequate preparations for the 1980 fifth-month and spring crops planting to insure fulfillment or overfulfillment of the state plan norms as regards acreage, productivity and output and to motivate cooperatives and their members as well as peasants in areas where production and living conditions are relatively fair to reduce consumption so as to sell more grain to the state at the agreed prices. [Text] [OW201245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY COLLECTIVIZED--The former Nam Bo Provinces have 4,826 four-wheeled tractors including 4,000 or more still serviceable, some 9,000 two-wheeled tractors including 6,000 still serviceable, 24,000 diesel motors from 4 to 12 hp, and 165,000 small water pumps. These agricultural implements have been used mainly in plowing and water pumping, and partly in threshing and grinding rice and processing agricultural products. These machines belong mostly to laboring peasants and some to rich farmers. Recently, these tractors have been collectivized through purchases at agreed prices and have been placed under the management of cooperatives and production collectives. In the past 10 months, these provinces, together with Thuan Hai and Lam Dong provinces, have organized 295 agricultural machinery collectives or 80 percent of the plan norm, involving 3,204 machines. [BK161547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK]

INDUSTRIAL CROPS--Many localities are planning to zone off areas for growing industrial crops and to develop the agricultural products processing industry. Dac Lac Province is expanding rubber and coffee areas, while Lam Dong Province is planning to plant tens of thousands of hectares of

pine trees. Tay Ninh Province is planting manioc on more than 20,000 hectares--a fourfold increase over 1975--while its sugarcane area has increased to 10,000 hectares. Hoang Lien Son is zoning off five areas for industrial crops and animal husbandry. [BK161547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Dec 79 BK]

AN GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--An Giang Province has transplanted 20,165 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving more than 25 percent of planned norms. In some districts, thanks to efforts of cooperatives and production collectives, seedlings have been retransplanted on large areas where young riceplants were damaged by recent heavy rains. [BK161547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Dec 79 BK]

SOUTHERN RICE OBLIGATION--During the first 25 days of November, southern provinces and cities from Thuan Hai southward have turned into state granaries 25,000 tons of rice, mostly from the freshly harvested early 10th-month rice crop. Hau Giang and Minh Hai provinces, which have harvested more rice than other provinces, have delivered 15,000 tons to state granaries. [BK161547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Dec 79 BK]

THUAN HAI EXPORT-ORIENTED CROPS--In this winter-spring season, Thuan Hai Province plans to grow more than 6,000 hectares of industrial and food crops for export. The province is concentrating on providing materials and guidance for areas where cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, onion and garlic are planted for export. [BK161547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Dec 79 BK]

BEN TRE RICE--In 1979 Ben Tre has put 50,000 hectares out of the total rice area of 90,000 hectares under two-crop cultivation, recording an increase of 15,000 hectares over 1978. The province has accelerated water conservancy work to expand multicropping areas and improve the soil of ricefields for intensive cultivation. In the 1978-1979 winter-spring crop and the 1979 early 10th-month rice, the province has planted almost 100,000 hectares, mostly with new short-term rice varieties. [BK161547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 10 Dec 79 BK]

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--According to the General Statistics Department, in November, the hog population in 14 northern provinces and cities increased by 6.4 percent over the same period last year, and achieved 97.6 percent of the 1979 planned norms. Meanwhile, much progress has been made in raising cattle and water buffalo. Thanh Hoa now has more than 85,000 head of cattle, an increase of almost 3 percent over last year. The province is striving to increase its cattle population to 95,000-100,000 head in the next few years. Ha Tuyen now has 150,000 water buffalo and 24,000 cattle. In the south, Dong Thap Province now has more than 36,000 cattle and water buffalo, meeting to a great extent the peasants' demands for draft power. Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province in this year's winter-spring crop is using nearly 40,000 cattle and water buffalo, or half of its cattle and buffalo population, as draft power in cultivation. [BK161409 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Dec 79 BK]

HA TUYEN RICE--As of 25 November, Ha Tuyen Province had harvested 10th-month rice on 30,000 hectares, or 80 percent of the sown area. The mountainous districts of Quang Ba, Yen Minh, Dong Van, Med Vac, Hoang Xu Phi and Xin Man District have completed the harvest. [BK161409 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Dec 79 BK]

HAI HUNG WINTER CROPS--Hai Hung Province has planted nearly 55,000 hectares of winter rice and subsidiary crops, an increase of 8,500 hectares over the same period last year. Tu Loc, Nam Thanh, My Van, Phu Tien and Cam Binh districts have fulfilled or overfulfilled planned norms of cultivated area. Thanks to its application of new production measures, Hai Hung has expanded the winter crop area, and the winter crops have been planted on schedule. [BK161409 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Dec 79 BK]

THUAN HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--According to the paper THUAN HAI, despite much effort, Thuan Hai Province has failed to achieve its planned norms of collecting and purchasing summer-fall grain. With the exception of Ham Thuan District and Phan Thiet City which have obtained fairly satisfactory results in this task, other localities have achieved only one-third of planned norms. [BK161445 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 10 Dec 79 BK]

TAY NINH DROUGHT--Tay Ninh Province has instructed various sectors and mass organizations to coordinate with the local peasants in satisfactorily caring for and protecting 6,000 hectares of 10th-month rice against drought, harmful insects and blight. Thanks to prompt action, some 2,000 hectares of rice in Trang Bang and Go Dau districts have been saved from drought. [BK161445 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Dec 79 BK]

LONG AN RICE--As of 25 November, Long An Province had completed the harvesting of summer-fall rice on more than 54,000 hectares with an average yield of over 2 tons per hectare. The province has also transplanted 10th-month rice on 80,135 hectares and is expected to complete the cultivation of the winter-spring rice on 53,200 hectares by mid-December. [BK161445 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Dec 79 BK]

TIEN GIANG'S HOGS--According to the paper AP BAC, as of the end of November, Tien Giang's hog population had increased to more than 200,000 head, a two-fold increase over last year. The province has maintained a herd of 23,000 breeder hogs. [BK161445 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Dec 79 BK]

BEN TRE WINTER-SPRING RICE--According to the paper DONG KHOI, as of 5 December, Ben Tre had transplanted more than 25,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 50 percent of planned norms. Meanwhile, the province had harvested 45,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice, achieving more than 60 percent of the cultivated area. [BK161445 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Dec 79 BK]

STOCK BREEDING IN SOUTH--Hanoi Dec 15--The southern provinces are keeping more than 2.5 million pigs, 1.5 million cattle, and 20 million poultry. The herds of pigs and cattle increased by 7.5 and 12 percent respectively over last year. Agricultural cooperatives and production collectives have marked off 10-15 percent of their acreage for stock breeding. Large state fodder plants have been built, making an average of from 1,000 to 5,000 tons of feed a year. The veterinary network has been extended to districts and villages. Anti-epizootic vaccines and tonics have been mass produced with local materials. Death rate among domestic animals has dropped by 80 percent compared with 1976. Advanced techniques in selection of breeder pigs, in cross breeding, and artificial insemination are widely applied. [OW151443 Hanoi VNA in English 0231 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW]

WFP AID IN FORESTRY--Hanoi Dec 15--A project for the development of forestry in Binh Tri Thien and Quang Nam-Da Nang provinces with the assistance of the World Food Programme was signed here today. Signatories were Pham Dinh Son, vice-minister of forestry, on behalf of the Vietnamese Government, and Karl H. Englund, WFP representative. In 1980-1981, the WFP will provide Vietnam with an amount of food worth 7,460,000 dollars for forestry development in these provinces. Present at the ceremony were representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the committee for the reception of aid, and Yve Claret, WFP deputy representative in Hanoi. [Text] [OW151443 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW]

NORTHERN FARMERS DO WELL IN NEW ECONOMIC ZONE--[VNA News Release]. The nearly 12,000 people from Ha Nam Ninh Province who came to Minh Hai to build a new economic zone have reclaimed 20,000 hectares of land; most of this acreage has been brought into production. With the assistance provided by local authorities the Ha Nam Ninh people who settle in Minh Hai have gradually stabilized their lives, building in the process four farm sites and nine agricultural cooperatives which mainly produce rice. After 1 year, the farms and cooperatives of our Ha Nam Ninh compatriots have provided part of their grain; some installations have even delivered grain to the state. The farms and cooperatives of this new economic zone have dug 311 kilometers of canals and ditches, built 286 kilometers of communications roads and constructed 1,800 square meters of warehouses and 460 square meters of drying pads. [Text] [hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Oct 79 p 1] 9460

THANH HOA ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Thanks to the application of advanced science and technology, Thanh Hoa Province has been able to rapidly increase its numbers of hogs and water buffaloes and cattle. As of 1 October there were 634,000 hogs in the province and 247,959 head of water buffaloes and cattle, an increase over the same period last year of 18 percent and 7,181 head respectively. (Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Nov 79 BK) Thanh Hoa Province now has more than 98,700 sows, an increase of 917 percent over the 1979 plan norm and some 10,000 head over the same period last year. Sows have been raised in 11 districts beyond the plan norms. In Tho Xuan, Hoang Hoa, Quang Xuong, Thieu Yen districts, sows have been raised by one of every two or three households. Thieu Yen District alone has more than 12,600 head. The province always has more than 100,000 suckling piglets ready to supplement the provincial pig herd now totaling to about 630,000 head or more. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Nov 79 BK]

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TECHNICAL CHANGES PLANNED FOR TELEVISION SYSTEM IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 6 Jan 79 pp 26,27

[Article by Ho Vinh Thuan: "Switching to New Television Technical Standard"]

[Text] In accordance with the resolution from the 1st All-Vietnam Television Technical Conference, as ratified by the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission, the Ho Chi Minh City Television Station, together with television stations in the south, is urgently preparing to switch from technical standard M (FCC system)¹ to technical standard N at the beginning of the year. The differences and similarities of standards K, M and N are basically as follows:

	Standard K	Standard N	Standard M
No. of scanning lines	625	625	525
Frames per second	25	25	30
Vertical scanning frequency (Hz)	50	50	60
Bandwidth of frequencies (MHz)	8	6	6
Separation between video and audio frequencies	6.5	4.5	4.5
Horizontal scanning frequency (Hz)	15,625	15,625	15,750

As the above table clearly indicates, the horizontal and vertical scanning frequencies change when switching from technical standard M to N. The picture thus loses synchronization and will roll and jump. Overcoming the phenomenon is not very difficult. We simply need to adjust the knobs marked "V-hold, H-hold" on the front of the TV, on the side or behind the set.

When switching from technical standard N to K, however, the bandwidth and the separation between the video and audio frequencies change, which will cause the phenomenon of seeing the picture but not hearing the sound or hearing the sound but not seeing the picture. Therefore, in American and Japanese TV sets (on technical standard M) some circuits must be readjusted and the bandwidth expanded so both the sound and picture can get through. This is more complicated and will be the concern of responsible organs of the sector so people who have TV sets on the old technical standard can view television programs on the new technical standard.

Some members of the television station's audience express the view: why are you in television so troublesome? So what if the technical standard is different from one system to the other. Why can't the set, whether it be American or Japanese, Soviet or Czech, the socialist or capitalist camp, receive the whole world so long as it is on the right frequency? Could it be that television is something for the wealthy and something to annoy those who have over 2 million TV sets on the American system. Troublesome it is, but to prolong the disunited technical standard throughout the country is more troublesome because of the effect on the quality of exchanging programs such as fuzzy, jittery pictures; the effect on acquiring synchronous equipment, on circulating and storing material, tapes, etc. In the future, when the television signal is encoded and transmitted by shortwave, television will become as simple as radio.

Many television systems still exist in the world today: America's system (525 scanning lines); England's (405 scanning lines); the socialist camp's (625 scanning lines); and so on. In France, three different technical systems still exist currently, transmitting side by side: one system with 819 scanning lines, another with 441 scanning lines and the third with 625 scanning lines.

We know that the higher the number of scanning lines the sharper the features and the greater the detail of the motion picture. But as the scanning lines increase the equipment is more complicated and costly and, at some point, increasing scanning lines no longer improves sharpness, called the "scanning lines reaching the limit" (at approximately 625 lines).

The television technical conference also brought up color television, because this is the trend in the world today. Indeed, if television lets us view life with all of its colors it is truly enjoyable and fascinating. Therefore, moving toward color is also an important requirement of the television sector in our country. The Ho Chi Minh City Television Station has experimentally transmitted color television for nearly 2 years now, on the NTSC² system. Recently, the Hanoi Television Station also experimentally transmitted color television on the SECAM³ system, also acquiring considerable experience which will be the basis for our selection of the national color system. Another television technical conference will handle this. There are also many different color systems in the world currently, but the three most popular are NTSC, SECAM and PAL.⁴ These three systems have a similar principle,

using the main frequency to carry the light and the secondary frequency to carry the color. The difference, however, is in the method of controlling the secondary frequency and transmitting the color signal.

FOOTNOTES

1. FCC (Federal Communications Commission): America's system.
2. NTSC (National Television System Committee): name for the color system invented in 1951.
3. SECAM (Sequence of colors with memory): name for the color system invented in 1956.
4. PAL (phase alternation line): name for the improved color system of the NTSC system invented in 1963.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

TO HUU ADDRESSES GRADUATION--The central propaganda and training school recently held a ceremony to conclude a vocational course of philosophical research and politico-economic sciences, graduating nearly 190 students assigned to propaganda and training tasks. To Huu, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Department for Propaganda and Training, attended and addressed the ceremony. He repeatedly urged: Those who assume ideological tasks must be well aware of their positions and responsibilities in the new revolutionary stage. They must forge their qualities and abilities to acquire a will and faith, a knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, Marxist world conception and strong persuasive arts. They must attentively fulfill the urgent requirements of production, economic and social management and the people's livelihood, and most satisfactorily implement the tasks set in the party Central Committee Sixth Plenum resolution. [Text] [BK261159 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK]

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 23--Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, today visited an exhibition on the achievements recorded by Vietnam Architectural College on the occasion of its 10th founding anniversary. Chairman Truong Chinh was shown round the exhibition by architect Vuong Quoc My, vice minister of building, and Pham Van Trinh, director of the architectural college. Many interesting designs and various projects in Hanoi and other localities, including Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, were on show. [Text] [OW231521 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW]

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